

## Attachment D: Consultation Summary Public Comment Summary & Responses

AttchD\_ConsultationSummary\_LA.pdf

### State of Louisiana

Division of Administration  
Office of Community Development  
Disaster Recovery Unit



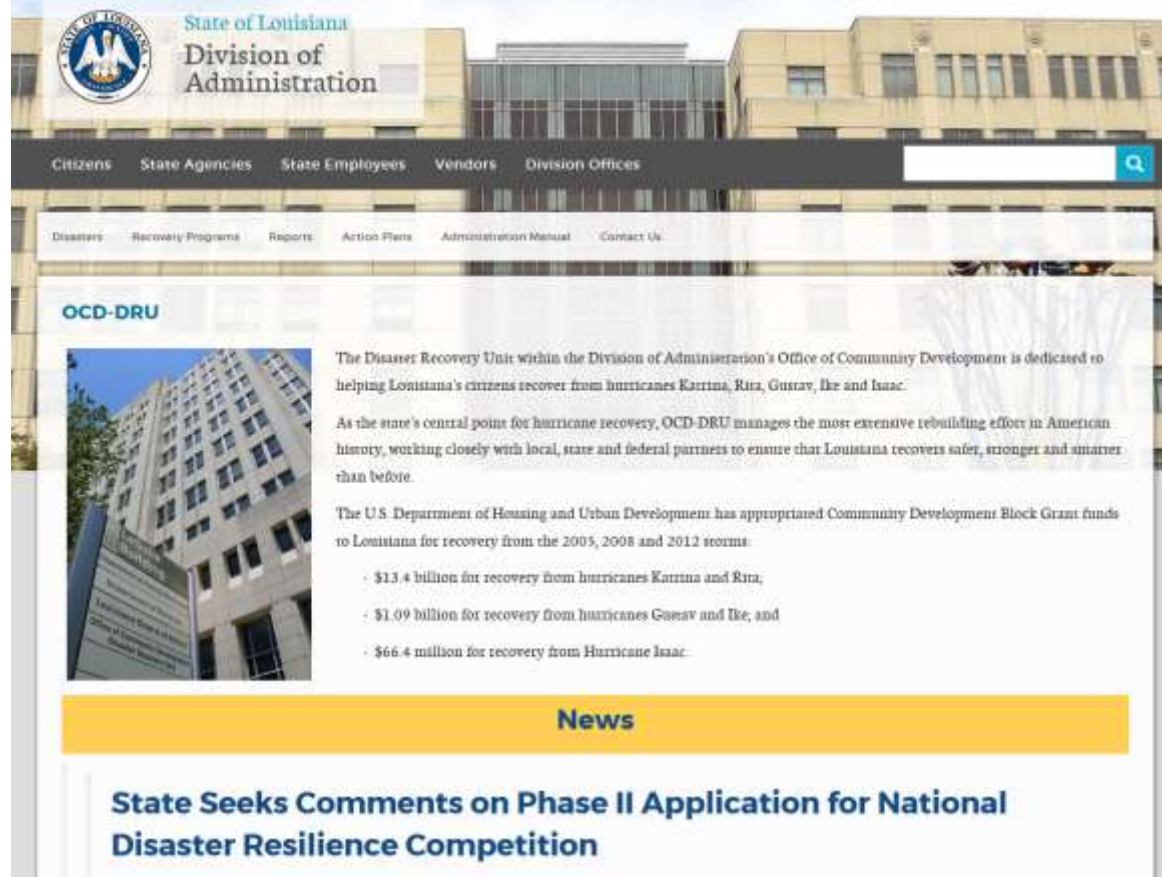
## **Attachment D: Consultation**

### *Public Comment and Public Meeting Requirement*

During the construction of its Phase II application submission, the State of Louisiana has engaged in extensive consultation with each parish and community members residing within. The state held four workshops at the beginning of Phase II in August that were centered on educating and engaging the community. Two workshops were held in St. John Parish (an East Bank workshop and a West Bank workshop), one in Plaquemines Parish and one centrally located between the neighboring parishes of Lafourche and Terrebonne. In addition to the four workshops at the beginning of Phase II, the state also held three public meetings during the 15-day public comment period, from October 9<sup>th</sup> through October 23<sup>rd</sup>, to meet – and exceed – the requirements presented within the NDRC NOFA. One meeting was in St. John the Baptist Parish, one in Plaquemines Parish and one once again centrally located between Lafourche Parish and Terrebonne Parish.

To advertise the public comment period and public meetings, OCD-DRU utilized press releases, and published media notices. In addition, each of the four parishes included in this Phase II application, St. John the Baptist, Plaquemines, Lafourche, and Terrebonne sent mailers to its own constituents through their own communications systems.

The following highlights prominent placement of the state's Phase II application on its website:



## National Disaster Resilience Competition

On June 14, 2014, President Obama announced the National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC), in which states that have experienced a presidentially-declared major disaster in 2011, 2012 or 2013 can compete for nearly \$1 billion to help communities rebuild and increase their resilience.

Louisiana is one of the states eligible to compete for \$820 million of \$1 billion, which are available through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery funds from the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013.

On Sept. 17, 2014, HUD officially launched the competition, which promotes risk assessment and planning and will fund the implementation of innovative resilience projects to better prepare communities for future storms and other extreme events. All successful applicants will need to tie their proposals to the eligible disaster(s) from which they are recovering.

For more information about Louisiana's application, contact:

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For more information about the NDRC:

[HUD's Exchange Page about the Competition](#)

[HUD's Notice of Funding Availability](#)

## Oct. 9, 2015: National Disaster Resilience Competition Phase II Application - open for public comment

Louisiana's Phase II Application is available for public comment **beginning Friday, Oct. 9 and ending at 5 p.m. (CST) Friday, Oct. 23.**

### [Phase II Application](#)

- [Spanish version](#)
- [Vietnamese version](#)
- [Attachment D - Citizen Participation Plan and Consultation Summary](#)
- [Attachment E - Benefit Cost Analysis \(BCA\)](#)
- [Press Release](#)

Please review the Application and submit your comments by:

- Completing the DRU Public Comment Form
- Emailing them to [ocd@la.gov](mailto:ocd@la.gov)
- Faxing them (225) 218-9605 ATTN: Janice Lovett
- Mailing them to Office of Community Development - Disaster Recovery Unit - ATTN: Janice Lovett  
P.O. Box 94095, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9095

To collect public comments and input on-site, the state developed and utilized a series of worksheets targeting both the general public and specific stakeholder groups. In total 20 worksheets were collected during the public comments period. These completed worksheets have been attached here for reference. Additionally, one comment was received via e-mail during the public comments period and has also been attached.

## I. Myrtle Grove

Of the 20 worksheets collected, 4 of the worksheets mentioned the community known as Myrtle Grove Marina. Myrtle Grove Marina is home to approximately 300 homes in Plaquemines Parish. The neighborhood situated outside of USACE's federal levee system alignment and the people of this community are now afraid that their homes are being left vulnerable. The people of this neighborhood as well as many members within the parish outside of the neighborhood would like to see this area be protected by a floodwall. In addition to protecting the neighborhood, many of the respondents (2 of which submitted a worksheet) think that the storm harbor idea would work well at Myrtle Grove, in conjunction with a floodwall installation.

## II. Storm Harbors

4 of the 20 worksheets featured that the Storm Harbor Networks projects as an excellent idea that can help protect the fishing industry, as well as help it get back to work as soon as a storm passes. 2 of the 4 worksheets mentioned above pointed out, like the proponents of protecting Myrtle Grove Marina, that this neighborhood would make a great location for a Storm Harbor once it is protected by a flood gate.

### **III. Mental Health**

2 of the 20 worksheets emphasized the importance of mental health relevance before, during and after disasters. These respondents go into great detail regarding the mentally ill not being considered when planning for a more resilient future. They state that local and state authorities must do a better job of addressing mental health by interacting with mental health entities and providing permanent housing for those with disabilities.

### **IV. Critical Economic Infrastructure**

8 out of the 20 worksheets made mention of the protection of critical economic infrastructure in one way or another. 2 worksheets of the 8 highlighted economic infrastructure as housing and that this infrastructure can be preserved by developing in safer areas. 4 out of the 8 mentioned above pointed out the importance of major economic drivers for the parish, state, region and country which are the major ports and industries present in these parishes, such as Port Fourchon, Conoco Phillips, and the Chevron Oronite plant, just to name a few. Joni Tuck from Thibodaux is quoted saying, "...next iteration should include more economic resilience." The final 2 of the 8 worksheets mentioned identified the importance of the fishing industries to the communities. The ability to protect the fishing industry through an idea such as the Safe Harbor Network was a great idea to these respondents and a key way to protect critical economic infrastructure.

### **V. LA SAFE**

- i. 7 worksheets of the 20 total focused on the importance of implementing the LA SAFE strategy to enable these parishes to become safer and more resilient. 2 of the 7 mentioned here made a note that the LA SAFE plan must be driven by local needs that, when implemented, will reduce risk in highly vulnerable areas.
- ii. 5 worksheets of the 20 made mention of the importance of implementation of these strategies not happening within a silo, and that they need a standardized policy that stretches across all parishes. David Marcotte, one of the five respondents mentioned above, is from Port Sulphur in Plaquemines. He wants to see, "Cooperation instead of personal gains." Additionally, one respondent made mention that they fear their parish will be forgotten about.

### **VI. Importance of Preserving Culture**

3 of the 20 respondents made mention of the importance of preserving the cultures of our coastal communities. Chief Albert Naquin of Montegut and Antoine Dardar of Bourg mention the importance of regaining the population of their tribe in a safer, more resilient place so that they can continue to replenish their culture.

### **VII. E-mailed Comments**

In addition to the above, one public comment was received via e-mail. The e-mail came from Joseph Carr of Social Action Initiatives of the River Parishes. Mr. Carr's comments were centered on his concern for the proper implementation of the LA SAFE model. Mr. Carr first outlines that while thought out and very "thought provoking," the LA SAFE model will be ineffective if vigorous community involvement is neglected during the planning process. Mr. Carr's second concern was centered on the event that St. John Parish not receiving an award

from the NDRC. With this he outlines a proposed strategy for resilience in St. John without the potential funding source.

Mr. Carr's e-mail has been presented below in full:

*Participant Feedback . . . from St. John Parish Public Meeting re: State of Louisiana*

*And National Disaster Resilience Competition, Oct. 19, 2015*

### *Questions Regarding Current Proposal*

#### *Response to framework*

*Yes, I believe that these programs will reduce the distress of dealing with the next disastrous storm. Of the three elements of the La. SAFE Framework, RESETTLEMENT seems the most socially complex and emotionally sensitive. I project a strong need for early and thoroughly collaborative effort between agencies, separate program service partners and most or all 'targeted parish residents' (who appear most likely to need highest degrees of aid and support) and their families and interested supporters. I assume in absence of detailed information, that RESETTLEMENT likely may reach more parish residents than simply including past and present/future Housing Authority occupants. Without this initial and fundamental start, program outcomes appear likely to suffer discrimination-focused social/ethnic controversy, and consequent major political threat to the program's existence.*

*RESHAPING seems somewhat less controversial on its face, while also appearing likely to encounter both more economically savvy and politically active residents and related groups. While perhaps benefitting from more extensive program benefit educational efforts offered sufficiently ahead of initial aid distribution, more persistent outreach and inclusion in planning may offer the community opportunity to seek further integration of values and interests in the RESHAPING program and Transit project planning. RETROFITTING as a program may face potential fates similar to various past regional disaster-related efforts to make government aid available. Such programs seem to have stumbled markedly by failing to provide both broad, meaningful and persistently equitable outreach/engagement efforts, and similar and substantial contractor oversight.*

*10.19.15Feedback pg. 2*

*Significant retention, or a more problematic loss of residents, such as developed and persists in the post-Katrina 'recovery' New Orleans environment, must be of fundamental concern as the applicant community aims to thrive, vs. suffering decline in its future.*

## *Response to Proposed Projects*

*Three of the Proposed Projects, Water, Transit, and Breakwaters get my support.*

*However I am uninformed as to the details or notions underlying today's (apparently unaddressed) Resilient Housing projects, or any consideration the Parish Housing Authority may have paid to housing site proximity/access to transit, services, or shopping for residents. Nor do I know if any social advocacy organizations, such as COA, AARP, the Advocacy Center, or Universal Design specialists, or any other Housing Authorities (including) HUD were consulted in the planning process. Consequently, I have no opinion on this project.*

## *Questions re: Future Implementation*

*Regarding the parish and state efforts to accomplish the broad program goals outlined in the Framework, two broad concerns come to mind. Either we receive an award, or not.*

*If not,*

- 1. I certainly hope to join a rapidly conceptualized and thoroughly designed and announced collaborative Coalition;*
- 2. to review the early post-ISAAC Community wish list and contrast with SJB/OCD program/project list;*
- 3. to prioritize and configure goals; compile particular goal-based tasks in economic, financial, geospatial and socially relevant aspects;*

*10.19.15Feedback pg. 3*

- 4. to seek out interested volunteers and talents;*
- 5. to develop partnerships with a wide variety of NGO and business and academic/educational organizations and local, regional, state, and federal agencies to establish who we can do what with;*
- 6. to pool residents (+) to create a group of mostly volunteer grant writers to tap Louisiana regional and national regional foundations and other relevant organizations to approach and or with whom to partner.*
- 7. to look at current community health via surveys and other health status indicators, and look for money to address poverty and economic decline and health disparities and disaster readiness and crime and behavioral health, and GET STARTED !*

*IF SO, much the same, wrapped around and through programs and projects.*

*Regarding priorities, I also think an interim public meeting should promptly be considered. This event could serve as a partial parish-wide means of announcing an alternate plan and its elements, should the parish receive no award. It would also begin to build public awareness and support for leaders having begun to put together and presented a plan to the residents for going forward in other ways should this funding application be denied.*

*After that, the first priority would be water.*

*Next would be creating program policies for all three programs that would be paired with community inclusion and building efforts, tied to application success, or after denial, to some lesser fund-raising threshold for prompting some presently unforeseeable but more financially limited initiatives.*

*I suspect that RESHAPING planning by the community*

*might best be started*

*10.19.15 Feedback pg. 4*

*before beginning RETROFITTING, while also requiring some basic parameters to aid in steering around RESETTLEMENT activities. Was there money enough, then significant RETROFITTING could begin effectively, with outreach to residents, written program policy, clear procedures and appeal, and contractor monitoring.*

*I currently visualize the parish application as parish residents in a circular center, a larger concentric circle occupied by mostly parish and state government office-holders and staff, and yet a third circle including business, healthcare, education and other sectors still uninvolved. Nearly two thirds of the elements of this situation appear to still be non-participants in their own future.*

*Thank you for offering a thought-provoking request for feedback*

*Joe Carr, LCSW/LMFT/PSIT, LLC*

### **VIII. State's Response to Public Comments**

With respect to the 20 worksheet responses received, the state is confident the issues mentioned are directly aligned with the needs, risks and vulnerabilities noted in its Phase II NDRC application. Specifically, the application details an approach, LA SAFE, to develop programs and policies intended to strategically develop communities within the parishes of this application. Moreover, through its extensive consultation efforts detailed throughout its

application, the state has noted and is aware of cited information gaps and a need for further educational initiatives outlining resilience-building techniques.

The state agrees with Mr. Carr's opinion about resettlement being a very socially complex and emotionally sensitive concept. Because of this, it has been a top priority of both ours and our partners to incorporate current best practices in community-based planning to ensure that the proposed Isle de Jean Charles resettlement project is driven by and for the community it is intended to serve. As the LA SAFE mock project for resettlement going forward, the State recognizes the importance of setting markedly high standards for community engagement in regards to resettling communities. This is the focus for the State in all of the proposed projects mentioned within our application. Extensive consultation with important community stakeholders for this project, as well as others, can be found throughout our Phase II NDRC submission in the Consultation Summary.

Additionally, the state notes that resilience building is not a choice in Louisiana, it is a necessity. Whether it receives an award through the NDRC or not, it must develop new and creative ways to build resilience in our most vulnerable areas, and it is eager to work with professionals like Mr. Carr and community members throughout the Coastal Zone to achieve this goal.

#### *Citizen Participation and Consultation Summary Chart*

The following summarizes the state's citizen participation and consultation efforts:

Phase II Citizen Participation and Consultation Summary Chart					
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agency Name or Stakeholder Group (if applicable)	Agency Type - Target Population (if applicable)	Date	Type of Outreach	Method of Notification (if applicable)	Materials Provided
<b>PHASE II</b>					
<b>Partners</b>					
Plaquemines Parish	Parish Government - Disaster Affected Area (Sub-Recipient)	Phase II Ongoing	Parish Partner	- E-mail - Phone - In-person	
St. John the Baptist Parish	Parish Government - Disaster Affected Area (Sub-Recipient)	Phase II Ongoing	Parish Partner	- E-mail - Phone - In-person	
Terrebonne Parish	Parish Government - Disaster Affected Area (Sub-Recipient)	Phase II Ongoing	Parish Partner	- E-mail - Phone - In-person	
Lafourche Parish	Parish Government - Disaster Affected Area (Sub-Recipient)	Phase II Ongoing	Parish Partner	- E-mail - Phone - In-person	
CB&I	Private	Phase II Ongoing	Task Force Team	- E-mail - Phone - In-person	
Columbia Residential	Private	Phase II Ongoing	Task Force Team	- E-mail - Phone - In-person	
Waggoner & Ball	Private	Phase II Ongoing	Task Force Team	- E-mail - Phone - In-person	
Lowlander Group	Nonprofit	Phase II Ongoing	Task Force Team	- E-mail - Phone - In-person	
Jefferson Parish	Parish Government - Disaster Affected Area (Regional Partner) (Individual Applicant)	Phase II Ongoing	Regional Meetings	- E-mail - Phone - In-person	
St. Tammany Parish	Parish Government - Disaster Affected Area (Regional Partner) (Individual Applicant)	Phase II Ongoing	Regional Meetings	- E-mail - Phone - In-person	
Orleans Parish	Parish Government - Disaster Affected Area (Regional Partner) (Individual Applicant)	Phase II Ongoing	Regional Meetings	- E-mail - Phone - In-person	
<b>Outreach</b>					
Meeting w/ Melanie Sand, PhD Candidate, Cornell University	Native Americans	3/30/2015	Informal Meeting	- E-mail	- Gaining knowledge of local tribes in our coastal parishes from a PhD researcher
GNO Inc. (Lacy) Regional Collaboration	Private	4/9/2015	Conference Call	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Move into thoughts and implementation strategy for Phase II - Organization of Regional Collaboration
St. John the Baptist Parish	SJB Community	4/10/2015	Formal Meeting and Presentation	- E-mail	- Review initiatives with community leaders and outside consultants - Provide input and ideas for projects within the parish

Meeting w/ UNO CHART (Shirley Laska)	Public University/ Nonprofit	4/20/2015	Informal Meeting	- E-mail	- Advance discussion of the coastal population/area within our application - Move into thoughts and implementation strategy for Phase II
FFO (Carmen)	State Partner	4/29/2015	Conference Call	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Move into thoughts and implementation strategy for Phase II
CPRA (Melanie Saucier)	State Partner	4/30/2015	Conference Call	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- CPRA Next Steps - Review project development currently being pushed through the CMP - Move into thoughts and implementation strategy for Phase II
Plaquemines Parish (Hilda)	Parish Partner	5/6/2015	Informal Meeting	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Next steps for Plaquemines Parish - Move into thoughts and implementation strategy for Phase II
Terrebonne Parish	Planning Department	5/13/2015	Site Visits & Interviews	- E-mail	- Informal Meeting and Tour of the Parish and Proposed Project Sites
Columbia University	University	5/14/2015	Conference Call	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Next steps for St. John the Baptist Parish - Move into thoughts and implementation strategy for Phase II
St. John the Baptist Parish	Parish Partner	5/28/2015	Roundtable Discussion	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Next steps for St. John the Baptist Parish - Move into thoughts and implementation strategy for Phase II
Louisiana SeaGrant (Lauren Land)	State Partner	6/3/2015	Informal Meeting	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Move into thoughts and implementation strategy for Phase II
Meeting w/ UNO CHART & Lowlander	Public University/ Nonprofit	6/25/2015	Conference Call	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Advance discussion of the coastal population/area within our application - Move into thoughts and implementation strategy for Phase II
CPRA (Melanie Saucier & Mandy Green)	State Partner	6/30/2015	Conference Call	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- CPRA Next Steps - Review project development currently being pushed through the CMP - Move into thoughts and implementation strategy for Phase II
Organization of Phase II Meetings w/ SIB	Parish Partner	7/1/2015	Formal Meeting	- E-mail	- Move into thoughts and implementation strategy for Phase II
Meeting w/ UNO CHART & Lowlander	Public University/ Nonprofit	7/3/2015	Conference Call	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Move into thoughts and implementation strategy for Phase II
SIB Parish Community Outreach	Parish Partner	Phase II Ongoing	Public Meetings	- E-mail Blasts - Parish Calendar - Social Media - Local TV	- Resettlement projects discussion - Fliers - Presentations
Meeting w/ UNO CHART & Lowlander	Public University/ Nonprofit	7/6/2015	Informal Meeting	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Move into thoughts and implementation strategy for Phase II - Resettlement projects discussion
Meeting w/ UNO CHART & Lowlander Scope and Contracting Call	Public University/ Nonprofit	7/13/2015	Conference Call	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Assistance with setting up scope and task list
SIB Parish Grant Meeting	Parish Partner	7/13/2015	Formal Meeting	- E-mail - Phone Calls	
Meeting w/ UNO CHART & Lowlander Scope and Contracting Call	Public University/ Nonprofit	7/28/2015	Conference Call	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Assistance with setting up scope and task list

Louisiana SeaGrant (Lauren Land)	State Partner	7/28/2015	Conference Call	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Continued development of thoughts and implementation strategy for Phase II - Discussion of potential ways partnership and leverage can be achieved
Canadian National Railroad	Private	7/29/2015	Formal Meeting	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Opportunity for the community to make comments and have a direct impact on the Phase 2 application - Provide community and officials with information on the competition
St. John the Baptist	Partners and Community Stakeholders	8/3/2015	Public Meeting		- Interact with community stakeholders face-to-face - Opportunity for the community to make comments and have a direct impact on the Phase 2 application
SJB/Edgard Community Outreach	Residents of Edgard	8/4/2015	Community Workshop	- E-mail Blast - Parish Website	- Provide community and officials with information on the competition - Interact with community stakeholders face-to-face
GNO Inc.	Private	8/5/2015	Meeting	- E-mail	- Regional coordination
Resettlement Team Meeting	Resettlement Partners	Phase II Ongoing	Team Meeting	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Engage a variety of stakeholders directly involved with the Isle de Jean Charles Resettlement piece
SJB Resilient Energy Meeting	Parish Partner	8/12/2015	Formal Meeting	- E-mail - Phone Calls	
SWAMP Socioeconomic		8/12/2015		- E-mail - Phone Calls	
Port Fourchon Visit w/ Lafourche Parish	Private/Parish Partner	8/13/2015	Informal Visit	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Open discussions with port workers about the effects of disasters on Louisiana's coastal areas
Plaquemines Council Meeting	Parish Partner	8/13/2015	Public Meeting		Pat and Mat presentation
DOTD	State	8/13/2015	Formal Meeting	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Discussion with DOTD about the importance of the I-10 corridor in SJB
GNO Inc. (Lacy)	Private	8/17/2015	Formal Meeting	- E-mail - Phone Calls	Regional Partner Visioning Session
Plaquemines Parish Phase II Workshop	Parish Partner and Community Engagement	8/17/2015	Open Workshop	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Opportunity for the community to make comments and have a direct impact on the Phase 2 application - Provide community and officials with information on the competition
Port of Plaquemines Meeting	Plaquemines Parish	8/21/2015	Formal Meeting	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Interact with community stakeholders face-to-face - Met with the Port of Plaquemines director in an attempt to find sources of collaboration and leverage.
SJB PACE Opportunities		8/26/2015	Formal Meeting	- E-mail - Phone Calls	
Interagency Bankers Roundtable	Private	8/27/2015	Formal Meeting	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Leverage and sources of funding
Resettlement Team Meeting	Private/Nonprofit	8/27/2015	Formal Meeting	- E-mail - Phone Calls	
CPRA Weekly Tasking Meeting	State	Phase II Ongoing	Formal Meeting	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Weekly tasking out
Robust Resettlement Team Meeting	Private/Nonprofit/Public	9/2/2015	Formal Meeting	- E-mail - Phone Calls	- Engage a variety of stakeholders directly involved with the Isle de Jean Charles Resettlement project

Terrebonne/Lafourche Community Engagement Workshop	Community Members	9/2/2015	Public Meeting and Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E-mail Blasts</li> <li>- Parish Website</li> <li>- Social Media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide an opportunity for the public to gain knowledge about the NDRC application</li> <li>- Process as well as comment on both</li> <li>- Provided maps and open discussions with the public about what is going on in their community and what they would like to see happen in their community</li> </ul>
UNO CHART	Public University	9/11/2015		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E-mail</li> <li>- Phone Calls</li> </ul>	
SJB Miss. River Reintroduction	Parish Partner	9/17/2015	Formal meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E-mail</li> <li>- Phone Calls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discussion of resilience efforts</li> </ul>
New Orleans Redevelopment Authority	Regional Partners	9/17/2015	Formal meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E-mail</li> <li>- Phone Calls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote regional tie-ins</li> </ul>
Tamar		9/22/2015		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E-mail</li> <li>- Phone Calls</li> </ul>	
DC Trip	Philanthropists	10/5/2015-10/6/2015	Rockefeller Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E-mails</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gathering of applicants and philanthropists to help develop projects</li> </ul>
NDRC Regional Workforce Meeting	Universities Nonprofits Private Companies	10/9/2015	Roundtable Discussion and Formal Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E-mail</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presentations were made by the 4 Louisiana applicants to inform the stateholders present at the meeting</li> <li>- Engaging discussions on how to develop and better prepare the Louisiana workforce with the NDRC working as a catalyst to drive these discussions</li> </ul>
State of Alaska	NDRC Applicant Collaboration	10/12/2015	Conference Call	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E-mail</li> <li>- Phone Calls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collaborative back-and-forth conversation and data sharing with the State of Alaska to discuss relocation/resettlement</li> </ul>
Plaquemines Parish	Parish Partner	10/12/2015	Public Comments Period Public Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E-mail Blasts</li> <li>- Parish Website</li> <li>- Social Media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final Opportunity to educate and engage the public about the NDRC process</li> <li>- Allowing the chance for the public to have the final word on what is most important within the presented application</li> </ul>
Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes	Parish Partners	10/14/2015	Public Comments Period Public Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E-mail Blasts</li> <li>- Parish Website</li> <li>- Social Media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final Opportunity to educate and engage the public about the NDRC process</li> <li>- Allowing the chance for the public to have the final word on what is most important within the presented application</li> </ul>
St. John the Baptist Parish	Parish Partner	10/19/2015	Public Comments Period Public Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E-mail Blasts</li> <li>- Parish Website</li> <li>- Social Media</li> <li>- Local TV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final Opportunity to educate and engage the public about the NDRC process</li> <li>- Allowing the chance for the public to have the final word on what is most important within the presented application</li> </ul>
Public Comments Period for NDRC	Citizens, community leaders and elected officials	10/9/2015-10/23/2015	Public Comments Period as well as Public Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E-mail</li> <li>- Web blast</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Opportunity to make comments and have a direct impact on the Phase 1 application</li> <li>- Provide community and officials with information on the competition</li> </ul>

### *Public Engagement Workshop Activities*

The following summarizes the state's community engagement workshop activities:

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 14, 2015 – TERREBONNE & LAFOURCHE PARISHES PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM



### LA SAFE Framework

**RESHAPING (*Minimal future 100-year flood risk*):** Mindful of event and risk-influenced migrations, Louisiana must reshape underdeveloped, high-ground corridors in anticipation of future population and economic growth. LA SAFE envisions a larger-scale strategy geared toward parish-level planning and engagement designed to incentivize smart, structured and contextual development.

**RETROFITTING (*Moderate future 100-year flood risk*):** The value of Louisiana's Coastal Zone is immeasurable. It is out of necessity that we maintain communities in close proximity to vital economic activities and that we adapt these communities so that they continue to prosper in rapidly changing and deteriorating environmental conditions.

**RESETTLEMENT (*High future 100-year flood risk*):** Resettlement is painful, but in Louisiana, it is also necessary. LA SAFE envisions a systems-based approach to community-led planning and group migration. It is a small-scale, targeted strategy for culturally-sensitive at-risk communities and special needs groups, including the disabled, the elderly, disaffected minority groups and very low income populations. It is intended to capture a community's remaining value and transfer it to an environment in which it has the opportunity to grow and ultimately thrive.

### Proposed Terrebonne and Lafourche Projects - Retrofitting

**NONSTRUCTURAL MITIGATION:** Elevation of targeted residential structures in areas with moderate future flood risk. The minimum required height will increase from one foot above the BFE to an elevation height based on BFE +2ft of freeboard. Nonstructural projects will be evaluated based on how well they reduce Expected Annual Damages (EAD) from flooding and how cost-effective they are.

**STORM HARBORS:** The State of Louisiana proposes to replicate the Golden Meadow safe harbor across the regions affected by successive hurricanes, including Hurricane Isaac, to create a regional network of harbors for commercial fishing vessels. One harbor each will be built in Terrebonne and Lafourche.

**LIVING MITIGATION:** Install terraces (vegetated soil ridges) in the Terrebonne Bay drainage basin, south of Houma, north of Lake Boudreaux, and east of Bayou Grand Calliou.

**OYSTER SURGE ATTENUATION:** Disrupt wave action on the marsh using Gabion mats on the shoreline to reduce erosion; oysters grow at a rate sufficient to disrupt the wave action regardless of subsidence or sea level rise.

### Questions

What is your reaction to the LA SAFE framework? What is your reaction to the proposed projects?

Will these projects make it easier to recover from the next storm that hits the parish?

What do these projects need to be successful?

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



OCTOBER 14, 2015 – TERREBONNE & LAFOURCHE PARISHES PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM

### Future Implementation

How can the parish and the state work to implement the LA SAFE framework in Terrebonne and Lafourche in the coming decades?

What are the highest priorities for Resettlement, Retrofitting, and Reshaping?

*The most endangered moved first.*

If these projects are successful, where should the next locations be?

*Dulac - GC Band?*  
*Pointe aux Chenes*

What other critical economic assets should be protected through mitigation strategies?

*Oyster & hunting & fishing habitat.*

### Resident Information

Name

*Jennifer Gerbasi*

City/Town

*Houma*

### Additional Comments

*Please use the space below to provide any additional feedback*

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 14, 2015 – TERREBONNE & LAFOURCHE PARISHES PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM



### LA SAFE Framework

**RESHAPING (*Minimal future 100-year flood risk*):** Mindful of event and risk-influenced migrations, Louisiana must reshape underdeveloped, high-ground corridors in anticipation of future population and economic growth. LA SAFE envisions a larger-scale strategy geared toward parish-level planning and engagement designed to incentivize smart, structured and contextual development.

**RETROFITTING (*Moderate future 100-year flood risk*):** The value of Louisiana's Coastal Zone is immeasurable. It is out of necessity that we maintain communities in close proximity to vital economic activities and that we adapt these communities so that they continue to prosper in rapidly changing and deteriorating environmental conditions.

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### Questions

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Will these projects make it easier to recover from the next storm that hits the parish?

What do these projects need to be successful?

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



OCTOBER 14, 2015 – TERREBONNE & LAFOURCHE PARISHES PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM

### Future Implementation

How can the parish and the state work to implement the LA SAFE framework in Terrebonne and Lafourche in the coming decades?

Stay with us and keep up the Great work.

What are the highest priorities for Resettlement, Retrofitting, and Reshaping?

To get all tribal members and restore our cultures & heritage.

If these projects are successful, where should the next locations be?

Pointe-Aux-Chenes

What other critical economic assets should be protected through mitigation strategies?

The IJC community for as long as possible

### Resident Information

Name Albert P. NAQUIN

City/Town Montegut

### Additional Comments

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## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 14, 2015 – TERREBONNE & LAFOURCHE PARISHES PUBLIC MEETING  
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## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



OCTOBER 14, 2015 – TERREBONNE & LAFOURCHE PARISHES PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM

### Future Implementation

How can the parish and the state work to implement the LA SAFE framework in Terrebonne and Lafourche in the coming decades?

*Stay with us and keep up the great work*

What are the highest priorities for Resettlement, Retrofitting, and Reshaping?

*Get all tribal members back together and restore our culture.*

If these projects are successful, where should the next locations be?

*Point au Chenes, La.*

What other critical economic assets should be protected through mitigation strategies?

*ISC Community for as long as possible*

### Resident Information

Name *Antoine Ernest Dardar*

City/Town *Bourg La.*

### Additional Comments

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## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 14, 2015 – TERREBONNE & LAFOURCHE PARISHES PUBLIC MEETING  
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## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



OCTOBER 14, 2015 – TERREBONNE & LAFOURCHE PARISHES PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM

### Future Implementation

How can the parish and the state work to implement the LA SAFE framework in Terrebonne and Lafourche in the coming decades?

What are the highest priorities for Resettlement, Retrofitting, and Reshaping?

*Moving as quickly  
as possible*

If these projects are successful, where should the next locations be?

What other critical economic assets should be protected through mitigation strategies?

*all the cemeteries  
and the fishing areas*

### Resident Information

Name

*Kristina Peterson*

City/Town

*Gray, LA*

### Additional Comments

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## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 14, 2015 – TERREBONNE & LAFOURCHE PARISHES PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM



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## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



OCTOBER 14, 2015 – TERREBONNE & LAFOURCHE PARISHES PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM

### Future Implementation

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If these projects are successful, where should the next locations be?

What other critical economic assets should be protected through mitigation strategies?

### Resident Information

Name RAY HEDON  
City/Town 985/226-5702

### Additional Comments

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## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 14, 2015 – TERREBONNE & LAFOURCHE PARISHES PUBLIC MEETING  
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## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



OCTOBER 14, 2015 – TERREBONNE & LAFOURCHE PARISHES PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM

### Future Implementation

How can the parish and the state work to implement the LA SAFE framework in Terrebonne and Lafourche in the coming decades?

What are the highest priorities for Resettlement, Retrofitting, and Reshaping?

*Resettlement is most critical as "Model building" for future resettlement of 100s of coastal communities around the world + in USA*

If these projects are successful, where should the next locations be?

*where best model building can happen*

What other critical economic assets should be protected through mitigation strategies?

*people's ability to live sustainable subsistence lifestyles  
this is critical "environmental economic life-way"*

### Resident Information

Name Dick Krajewski  
City/Town Gray

### Additional Comments

Please use the space below to provide any additional feedback

*This is a very important project  
for the future of coastal communities*

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 14, 2015 – TERREBONNE & LAFOURCHE PARISHES PUBLIC MEETING  
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### Questions

What is your reaction to the LA SAFE framework? What is your reaction to the proposed projects?

Spot on! Great work, y'all!

Will these projects make it easier to recover from the next storm that hits the parish?

What do these projects need to be successful?

\$ \$ \$

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



OCTOBER 14, 2015 – TERREBONNE & LAFOURCHE PARISHES PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM

### Future Implementation

How can the parish and the state work to implement the LA SAFE framework in Terrebonne and Lafourche in the coming decades?

Reinforce SAFE principles in future planning documents  
at local parish levels.

What are the highest priorities for Resettlement, Retrofitting, and Reshaping?

If these projects are successful, where should the next locations be?

Next iteration should include more economic resilience.  
(Generators for retail, gas stations, grocery stores, etc.)

What other critical economic assets should be protected through mitigation strategies?

PoA Fauchon → But stressing the existing and  
planned investments in coastal protection projects there  
is key...

### Resident Information

Name Joni Tuck

City/Town Thibodaux

### Additional Comments

Please use the space below to provide any additional feedback

People – real people – applauded at a meeting about  
resettlement. – THAT is HUGE! Great Job!

# State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 19, 2015 – ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM



## LA SAFE Framework

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## Proposed Projects

**WATER WORKS:** The Parish is proposing to reshape how it accesses and provides potable water to homes and businesses in the Laplace area. There are two primary components of the project: (1) construct systems to access water from the Mississippi River and (2) decommission the Ruddock Well System. In addition, the Parish is proposing to install resilient power systems to 3 critical lift stations and 3 pump stations to allow for wastewater management during loss of power and during storm events. These systems currently do not function when the grid goes down, aside from relying on temporary diesel generators that may be distributed prior to a storm event.

**MULTIMODAL TRANSIT:** The proposed project focuses on reshaping the Laplace area to become more accommodating to development through a smarter regional transportation system and land use plan. The specific activities are: (1) build a multimodal transportation center that can double as a resilient disaster shelter and staging area, and, (2) develop a long-range "smart growth" (transportation and land use) plan that guides development and public transit on the Parish's highest ground.

**RESILIENT HOUSING:** The Housing Authority's Laplace community contains 116 units, 86 of which were damaged by Hurricane Isaac and only 51 of which are currently occupied. The transformation of the Laplace Development will include 125 newly constructed units across 8 'stacked flat' building types.

**LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BREAKWATERS:** St. John the Baptist Parish proposes shoreline protection in the form of breakwaters to create a more resilient shoreline and Parish. Constructing breakwaters along the western shore of Lake Pontchartrain in St. John the Baptist Parish will protect the Maurepas Land Bridge from wave action, which will stabilize the shoreline and reduce erosion.

# State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



OCTOBER 19, 2015 – ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM

## Questions regarding Current Proposal

What is your reaction to the LA SAFE framework? What is your reaction to the proposed projects?

SP: Need to remove the silos  
need to standardize development policies across parishes

Will these projects make it easier to recover from the next storm that hits the parish?

Cannot restrict relocation of Sec. 8 but encourage development of housing  
on high ground

is water system safe on west bank?

What do these projects need to be successful?

Permanent supportive housing for mentally ill  
employment & homeownership → first time homemaker program  
↳ need to diversify economy

## Questions regarding Future Implementation

How can the parish and the state work to implement the LA SAFE framework in St. John the Baptist Parish in the coming decades?

transportation as most important yet most difficult piece - WB-EB access  
need buy in from local biz community to support train terminal

What are the highest priorities for Resettlement, Retrofitting, and Reshaping?

If these projects are successful, where should similar projects be completed in the future?

## Resident Information

Name \_\_\_\_\_

City/Town \_\_\_\_\_

## Additional Comments

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30,000  
x 50  
x 12  
18M

7.5

524 vehicle

392 / pp

43,761

17.2 M

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 19, 2015 – ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM



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## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



OCTOBER 19, 2015 – ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM

### Questions regarding Current Proposal

What is your reaction to the LA SAFE framework? What is your reaction to the proposed projects?

Will these projects make it easier to recover from the next storm that hits the parish?

What do these projects need to be successful?

- Community awareness/Education RE: Flood risks
- Buy-in from local business owners
- Buy-in from NEIGHBORING PARISHES

Questions regarding Future Implementation

How can the parish and the state work to implement the LA SAFE framework in St. John the Baptist Parish in the coming decades?

- Importance of Comm. Engagement
- Common policies across parishes to facilitate efficient recovery/resilience
- Engage public health & mental health agencies
- PSN for meeting in (WE SPACE on WESTBANK)

If these projects are successful, where should similar projects be completed in the future?

### Resident Information

Name

City/Town

### Additional Comments

Please use the space below to provide any additional feedback

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM



### LA SAFE Framework

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### Proposed Plaquemines Projects - Retrofitting

**PLAQUEMINES POLDERS:** The proposed project will enhance the regional resilience against flood risk by compartmentalization of the Plaquemines Parish flood protection system. Long-term social and economic sustainability of the Louisiana coast is also a fundamental objective of this project and is achieved by protecting Louisiana Highway 23 from inundation from minor storm events. The project is located on the West Bank between Oakville and St. Jude.

**STORM HARBORS:** After Katrina and Rita, part of the CDBG Disaster Recovery money delivered to the state was used to construct harbors for commercial fishing vessels in southern Louisiana. In Golden Meadow, a harbor of refuge (HOR) was constructed for a cost of \$1.4 million. This protected facility has capacity for 60-75 commercial fishing vessels. The State of Louisiana proposes to replicate this successful model across the regions affected by successive hurricanes, including Hurricane Isaac, to create a regional network of HORs, including one in Plaquemines Parish.

### Questions

What is your reaction to the LA SAFE framework? What is your reaction to the proposed projects in the Parish?

Will these projects make it easier to recover from the next storm that hits the parish?

What does this polder project need to be successful in reducing flooding in the parish?

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



### OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM

#### Future Implementation

How can the parish and the state work to implement the LA SAFE framework in Plaquemines in the coming decades?

What are the highest priorities for Resettlement, Retrofitting, and Reshaping?

If this polder project is successful, where should the next polder be located?

As far south as possible

What other critical economic assets should be protected through mitigation strategies?

Can Belle Chasse be “reshaped” to accommodate more residents moving from lower parts of the parish?  
If so, where?

What other projects could assist the fishing industry, allowing them to recover more quickly after storms?

Dredging

#### Resident Information

Name	Ralph Herrmann
City/Town	Port Sulphur La 70083

#### Additional Comments

Please use the space below to provide any additional feedback

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM



### LA SAFE Framework

**RESHAPING (*Minimal future 100-year flood risk*):** Mindful of event and risk-influenced migrations, Louisiana must reshape underdeveloped, high-ground corridors in anticipation of future population and economic growth. LA SAFE envisions a larger-scale strategy geared toward parish-level planning and engagement designed to incentivize smart, structured and contextual development.

**RETROFITTING (*Moderate future 100-year flood risk*):** The value of Louisiana's Coastal Zone is immeasurable. It is out of necessity that we maintain communities in close proximity to vital economic activities and that we adapt these communities so that they continue to prosper in rapidly changing and deteriorating environmental conditions.

**RESETTLEMENT (*High future 100-year flood risk*):** Resettlement is painful, but in Louisiana, it is also necessary. LA SAFE envisions a systems-based approach to community-led planning and group migration. It is a small-scale, targeted strategy for culturally-sensitive at-risk communities and special needs groups, including the disabled, the elderly, disaffected minority groups and very low income populations. It is intended to capture a community's remaining value and transfer it to an environment in which it has the opportunity to grow and ultimately thrive.

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What other projects could assist the fishing industry, allowing them to recover more quickly after storms?

#### Resident Information

Name RICHIE BLINK JR  
City/Town Empire, LA 70041/70050

#### Additional Comments

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## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
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### OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM

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If so, where?

What other projects could assist the fishing industry, allowing them to recover more quickly after storms?

*Safe Harbor in Myrtle Grove Marina Area. Corps of Engineers is building a levee that will flood over 300 land owners leaving this community ~~outside~~ without flood protection and will guarantee flooding.*

#### Resident Information

Name

City/Town

#### Additional Comments

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## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
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## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
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### Future Implementation

How can the parish and the state work to implement the LA SAFE framework in Plaquemines in the coming decades? *COOPERATION INSTEAD OF PERSONAL GAINS*

What are the highest priorities for Resettlement, Retrofitting, and Reshaping?  
*GATED CANAL, SAFE HARBOR*

If this polder project is successful, where should the next polder be located?  
*NOT SURE*

What other critical economic assets should be protected through mitigation strategies?  
*PEOPLES HOMES*

Can Belle Chasse be "reshaped" to accommodate more residents moving from lower parts of the parish?  
If so, where? *NO. NOT ENOUGH LAND OR ECONOMIC AVAILABILITY*

What other projects could assist the fishing industry, allowing them to recover more quickly after storms? *LESS FRESHWATER INTRUSION, MORE SEDIMENT*

### Resident Information

Name *DAVID B. MARCOTTE*  
City/Town *PORT SULPHUR*

### Additional Comments

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## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
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### Questions

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*I think proposed project are very well thought out and will help especially raise elevations*

Will these projects make it easier to recover from the next storm that hits the parish?

*yes.*

What does this polder project need to be successful in reducing flooding in the parish?

*It needs to happen fast! so people can come home*

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
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### Future Implementation

How can the parish and the state work to implement the LA SAFE framework in Plaquemines in the coming decades?

They can work together + not throw impediment up to stop the paper work or project.

What are the highest priorities for Resettlement, Retrofitting, and Reshaping?

Retrofitting - getting the lot polder done

If this polder project is successful, where should the next polder be located?

Eastbank -

What other critical economic assets should be protected through mitigation strategies?

Venice -

~~Port~~ Caneau Phillips -

Eastbank so they can become an Economic Factor

Can Belle Chasse be "reshaped" to accommodate more residents moving from lower parts of the parish?

If so, where?

NO - its full

What other projects could assist the fishing industry, allowing them to recover more quickly after storms?

Stopping the imports so fishermen can sell their catch.

### Resident Information

Name Alice Madore

City/Town Belle Chasse

### Additional Comments

Please use the space below to provide any additional feedback

Y'all Did a great job

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
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### Questions

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*To Aid the communities that were most devastated and this program makes absolute sense going forward*  
Will these projects make it easier to recover from the next storm that hits the parish? *absolutely they will make it so much easier to recover.*

What does this polder project need to be successful in reducing flooding in the parish?

*To ~~take~~ consider the Area that Flooded the most in recent years and then consider the areas to make the total connection*

R

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM

### Future Implementation

How can the parish and the state work to implement the LA SAFE framework in Plaquemines in the coming decades?

I think should be driven by  
LOCAL NEEDS

What are the highest priorities for Resettlement, Retrofitting, and Reshaping?

River Levees @ Tranton to ~~Pointe~~ <sup>Pointe</sup> a la Hache  
Flood Gates @ Myrtle Grove / Wilkinson Canal

If this polder project is successful, where should the next polder be located?

Back Levees @ Tranton / Myrtle Grove  
Back Levee sediments

What other critical economic assets should be protected through mitigation strategies?

Phillips 66 oil Refineries & Chevron Oranite Refinery  
Belle Chasse Middle School

Can Belle Chasse be "reshaped" to accommodate more residents moving from lower parts of the parish?

If so, where?

Oppose to Reshaping Belle Chasse,

What other projects could assist the fishing industry, allowing them to recover more quickly after storms?

Safe Harbor in B.C. Area - Perhaps Boat  
Stalls

### Resident Information

Name Audrey T. Salvant / Councilwoman

City/Town Representing Port Sulphur Area

### Additional Comments

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Very Informational

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
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*Retrofitting & Plaquemines Polders for the communities that are most affected in disasters.*

Will these projects make it easier to recover from the next storm that hits the parish?

*Yes.*

What does this polder project need to be successful in reducing flooding in the parish?

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
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### Future Implementation

How can the parish and the state work to implement the LA SAFE framework in Plaquemines in the coming decades?

What are the highest priorities for Resettlement, Retrofitting, and Reshaping?

If this polder project is successful, where should the next polder be located?

*Back Levees in the lower end*

What other critical economic assets should be protected through mitigation strategies?

*Seafood Industry Hospital  
Oil Industry  
Refinery*

Can Belle Chasse be "reshaped" to accommodate more residents moving from lower parts of the parish?

If so, where?

*Belle Chasse cannot be reshaped, It no longer is feasible to move up, rebuild lower end.*

What other projects could assist the fishing industry, allowing them to recover more quickly after storms?

*Storm Harbor is an excellent idea  
More promotions, market place.  
Fishing docks for local citizens.*

### Resident Information

Name

*Nerissa*

City/Town

*Port Sulphur*

### Additional Comments

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## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM



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COULD BE IMPROVED

Will these projects make it easier to recover from the next storm that hits the parish?

NOT FOR MYNTHLE GROVE

What does this polder project need to be successful in reducing flooding in the parish?

FLOOD GATE AT MYNTHLE GROVE  
VERY VIABLE AND WOULD CREATE A SAFE HARBOR  
CENTRALLY LOCATED IN PARISH

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



### OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM

#### Future Implementation

How can the parish and the state work to implement the LA SAFE framework in Plaquemines in the coming decades?

What are the highest priorities for Resettlement, Retrofitting, and Reshaping?

If this polder project is successful, where should the next polder be located?

What other critical economic assets should be protected through mitigation strategies?

Can Belle Chasse be “reshaped” to accommodate more residents moving from lower parts of the parish?  
If so, where?

What other projects could assist the fishing industry, allowing them to recover more quickly after storms?

#### Resident Information

Name

City/Town

#### Additional Comments

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## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
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### Questions

What is your reaction to the LA SAFE framework? What is your reaction to the proposed projects in the Parish?

*The people of Plaquemines are not being considered. Mental/behavioral health resiliency must be addressed.*

Will these projects make it easier to recover from the next storm that hits the parish?

What does this polder project need to be successful in reducing flooding in the parish?

*maybe could tie into the research that leads to funding of the LA Spirit teams after hurricanes, most recent was LA Spirit funded by FEMA & SAMHSA after Hurricane Isaac.*

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
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### Future Implementation

How can the parish and the state work to implement the LA SAFE framework in Plaquemines in the coming decades? Incorporate mental & behavioral health funding to existing resources in the parish.

What are the highest priorities for Resettlement, Retrofitting, and Reshaping?

If this polder project is successful, where should the next polder be located?

Prioritized polder location, followed by levee elevating.

What other critical economic assets should be protected through mitigation strategies?

Can Belle Chasse be "reshaped" to accommodate more residents moving from lower parts of the parish?

If so, where? If so, must address the resulting issues that an increased ~~de~~ population density would cause - ↑ child sexual abuse (easier access), ↑ domestic violence, ↑ substance abuse.

What other projects could assist the fishing industry, allowing them to recover more quickly after storms?

### Resident Information

Name Julie Olsen

City/Town Belle Chasse

### Additional Comments

Please use the space below to provide any additional feedback

Must include mental/behavioral health component in a Disaster Resiliency Project.

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM



### LA SAFE Framework

**RESHAPING (*Minimal future 100-year flood risk*):** Mindful of event and risk-influenced migrations, Louisiana must reshape underdeveloped, high-ground corridors in anticipation of future population and economic growth. LA SAFE envisions a larger-scale strategy geared toward parish-level planning and engagement designed to incentivize smart, structured and contextual development.

**RETROFITTING (*Moderate future 100-year flood risk*):** The value of Louisiana's Coastal Zone is immeasurable. It is out of necessity that we maintain communities in close proximity to vital economic activities and that we adapt these communities so that they continue to prosper in rapidly changing and deteriorating environmental conditions.

**RESETTLEMENT (*High future 100-year flood risk*):** Resettlement is painful, but in Louisiana, it is also necessary. LA SAFE envisions a systems-based approach to community-led planning and group migration. It is a small-scale, targeted strategy for culturally-sensitive at-risk communities and special needs groups, including the disabled, the elderly, disaffected minority groups and very low income populations. It is intended to capture a community's remaining value and transfer it to an environment in which it has the opportunity to grow and ultimately thrive.

### Proposed Plaquemines Projects - Retrofitting

**PLAQUEMINES POLDERS:** The proposed project will enhance the regional resilience against flood risk by compartmentalization of the Plaquemines Parish flood protection system. Long-term social and economic sustainability of the Louisiana coast is also a fundamental objective of this project and is achieved by protecting Louisiana Highway 23 from inundation from minor storm events. The project is located on the West Bank between Oakville and St. Jude.

**STORM HARBORS:** After Katrina and Rita, part of the CDBG Disaster Recovery money delivered to the state was used to construct harbors for commercial fishing vessels in southern Louisiana. In Golden Meadow, a harbor of refuge (HOR) was constructed for a cost of \$1.4 million. This protected facility has capacity for 60-75 commercial fishing vessels. The State of Louisiana proposes to replicate this successful model across the regions affected by successive hurricanes, including Hurricane Isaac, to create a regional network of HORs, including one in Plaquemines Parish.

### Questions

What is your reaction to the LA SAFE framework? What is your reaction to the proposed projects in the Parish?

Will these projects make it easier to recover from the next storm that hits the parish?

What does this polder project need to be successful in reducing flooding in the parish?

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



### OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM

#### Future Implementation

How can the parish and the state work to implement the LA SAFE framework in Plaquemines in the coming decades?

- REDUCE HIGH RISK LEVEL AREAS

What are the highest priorities for Resettlement, Retrofitting, and Reshaping?

- MAINTAIN THE EXISTING LEVEL OF RISK REDUCTION  
- ELEVATE IF AVAILABLE FUNDING

If this polder project is successful, where should the next polder be located?

- 1) ST JUDE TO AMORITI
- 2) ST JUDE TO WEST POINT A LA HACHE
- 3) WPLA TO LAKE HERMITAGE

What other critical economic assets should be protected through mitigation strategies?

CONSTRUCT MITIGATION SITES ALONG THE FLOODSIDE  
OF THE LEVEE SYSTEM

Can Belle Chasse be "reshaped" to accommodate more residents moving from lower parts of the parish?

If so, where? 1) POLDERIZATION LOWERS RISK  
2) MITIGATION AGAINST THE LEVEE SYSTEM LOWER'S  
STORM SURGE.

What other projects could assist the fishing industry, allowing them to recover more quickly after storms?

• CONSTRUCTING ROCK DYKES OUTSIDE SHOEBLING

#### Resident Information

Name BLAIR RITTNER

City/Town BELLE CHASSE, LA

#### Additional Comments

Please use the space below to provide any additional feedback

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition

OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING  
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM



### LA SAFE Framework

**RESHAPING (Minimal future 100-year flood risk):** Mindful of event and risk-influenced migrations, Louisiana must reshape underdeveloped, high-ground corridors in anticipation of future population and economic growth. LA SAFE envisions a larger-scale strategy geared toward parish-level planning and engagement designed to incentivize smart, structured and contextual development.

**RETROFITTING (Moderate future 100-year flood risk):** The value of Louisiana's Coastal Zone is immeasurable. It is out of necessity that we maintain communities in close proximity to vital economic activities and that we adapt these communities so that they continue to prosper in rapidly changing and deteriorating environmental conditions.

**RESETTLEMENT (High future 100-year flood risk):** Resettlement is painful, but in Louisiana, it is also necessary. LA SAFE envisions a systems-based approach to community-led planning and group migration. It is a small-scale, targeted strategy for culturally-sensitive at-risk communities and special needs groups, including the disabled, the elderly, disaffected minority groups and very low income populations. It is intended to capture a community's remaining value and transfer it to an environment in which it has the opportunity to grow and ultimately thrive.

### Proposed Plaquemines Projects - Retrofitting

**PLAQUEMINES POLDERS:** The proposed project will enhance the regional resilience against flood risk by compartmentalization of the Plaquemines Parish flood protection system. Long-term social and economic sustainability of the Louisiana coast is also a fundamental objective of this project and is achieved by protecting Louisiana Highway 23 from inundation from minor storm events. The project is located on the West Bank between Oakville and St. Jude.

**STORM HARBORS:** After Katrina and Rita, part of the CDBG Disaster Recovery money delivered to the state was used to construct harbors for commercial fishing vessels in southern Louisiana. In Golden Meadow, a harbor of refuge (HOR) was constructed for a cost of \$1.4 million. This protected facility has capacity for 60-75 commercial fishing vessels. The State of Louisiana proposes to replicate this successful model across the regions affected by successive hurricanes, including Hurricane Isaac, to create a regional network of HORs, including one in Plaquemines Parish.

### Questions

What is your reaction to the LA SAFE framework? What is your reaction to the proposed projects in the Parish?

*Favorable*

Will these projects make it easier to recover from the next storm that hits the parish?

*Yes*

What does this polder project need to be successful in reducing flooding in the parish?

*upgraded pump station*

## State of Louisiana: National Disaster Resilience Competition



### OCTOBER 12, 2015 – PLAQUEMINES PARISH PUBLIC MEETING PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK FORM

#### Future Implementation

How can the parish and the state work to implement the LA SAFE framework in Plaquemines in the coming decades?

What are the highest priorities for Resettlement, Retrofitting, and Reshaping?

If this polder project is successful, where should the next polder be located?

Diamond Area

What other critical economic assets should be protected through mitigation strategies?

East bank

Can Belle Chasse be "reshaped" to accommodate more residents moving from lower parts of the parish?  
If so, where?

Do not Know

What other projects could assist the fishing industry, allowing them to recover more quickly after storms?

#### Resident Information

Name Hilda Left  
City/Town Belle Chasse

#### Additional Comments

*Please use the space below to provide any additional feedback*

# STATE OF LOUISIANA NATIONAL DISASTER RESILIENCE COMPETITION

## ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH PUBLIC MEETING





Location: Laplace, LA Date: October 19, 2015 Time: 6:00 - 8:00 p.m.

Name	Organization	Email	Phone Number
Mike Coburn	SJB	m.coburn@sjbparish.com	985-652-9869
Sobe Boacvat	SJB EOC	j.boacvat@sjbparish.com	985-652-9999
Termyr G. Bell	CD-DEU	germyr.bell@la.gov	(225) 219-9748
Nathalie Kibotto	SJB	nkibotto@sjbparish.com	985-652-9529
Zanya McElveen	Quat	zmcelfvean504@gmail.com	504-699-2908
Joe Carr	SJAIRP	joe.carr.sairp@gmail.com	504-453-4676
Blake Fogelman	SJB	b.fogelman@sjbparish.com	985-651-6800
Raymond Goodrum	SJB	R.Goodrum@SJBParish.com	985-652-9569
Rob Delaune	Digital Engineering	rdelaune@dei.net	504-468-6129
Grasshopper Mandora	LouisianaWithANetwork	info@louisianawithanetwork.net	
Steve Picon	NOLAville	steve@nola.vibe.com	504-669-9062
Mauri Jane	UNO-CHART	mateets@uno.edu	504-280-4016
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Ramiro Diaz	W3 RECOVERERS	Ramiro@w3recoverers.com	504-529-5308
David Vaccaroni	W3 RECOVERERS	David@w3recoverers.com	504-529-5308
Matt Rob	RCR	mrob@scrippsincorporated.com	504-304-0714
IRVING HENDERSON	St. John Housing	thenders@stjohnhousing.com	935-652-9034

## National Disaster Resilience Competition Meeting

When: Wednesday, October 14, 2015, 6:00PM - 8:00PM

Where: Terrebonne Parish North Library - 4130 West Park Ave., Gray, LA 70359

Attender	Organization	Signature	Email (Optional)
Nicole Nettleton	TPCG		nnettleton@tpcg.org
Kristina Peterson	Lowlander		kristina@lowlandercenter.org
Jennifer Gerbasi	TPCG		gerbasie@tpcg.org
Albert P. NAQUIN	IJC/BCC		whiteb@floba@qim.com
Antoine "Ernest" Dardar	IJC/BCC		lilsoldiere@aol.com
Gary D. Naquin	IJC/BCC		
Richard Kryjeski	Lowlander Center		Richard@lowlandercenter.org
Wenceslaus (Bono) Billiot	IJC/BCC		BonoBilliot@gmail.com
Donald Dardar	PACIT		<del>NA</del>
Ray Handen	IJC		<del>NA</del>
Shereen Nagumi	IJC/BCC		Shereen.Nagumi@yahoo.com
Deme Naquin	IJC/BCC		IJCWarrior@yahoo.com
Annarray Cotton	IJC/BCC		annarraycotton@gmail.com
Shirley Sarker	Lowlander Center		Slaskas@uno.edu
Allison DeJong	GCR		adejong@gerincorporated.com
Ella Caraburnbeck	GCR		eraburnbeck@gerincorporated.com
Christine Verdine	Pointe-Au-Chien Ind. Trib		christconnere@bellsouth.net
Monica Farris	UNO-CHART		matelect@uno.edu
Pat Forbes	OCJ		pat.forbes@la.gov
Gabe Schwartzman	Lowlander Center		gabe.schwartzman@gmail.com
DAVID WAGGAMER	WAGGAMER BMA		DAVID@WAGGAMERS.COM

# NATIONAL DISASTER RESILIENCE COM

Plaquemines Parish

October 12 2015

SIGN IN

NAME

ORGANIZATION

Allison DeJong	GCR for OCD-DRU	
Matt Rifo	"	mrfifo
Kristen Hebert	OCD-DRU	Kristen
RANDY OUSIALET PE	CONSULTANT	RANDY
David Marcotte		
Jim Grier	UND	pjeng
Tara Lynnebell	UND-CHART	thurnb
Nerissa Ambine		
Benny Brousselle	P.P.G.	Brousselle a
TED GUILLOT	Gen	Ted GUILLOT
<del>Marvin Descant</del>		<del>m descant @ marvin</del>

MARVIN DESCANT mdescant @ marvin ELECTRIC

BLAIR RITNER

PLAQUEMINES GAST

BLAIR@P

Julie Olsen

Plaquemines Community CARE Centers

JOE

Hiba Katt

PPG

hibakatt@P

Angela Lawson

OCD-DRU

angela.lawson

NATIONAL DISASTER RESILIENCE COM  
 PLAQUE WINNERS PARISH  
 OCTOBER 12, 2015  
 SIGN IN

NAME	ORGANIZATION	EM
JoAnn Dusing	Myrtle Grove	504 Rosa
Warren Lawrence	"	"
Robert Boudet	"	"
		Gail babbo
Mary Tucker	"	" Marytucker 41@

PLAQUEMINES PARISH

OCTOBER 12, 2015

SIGN IN

NAMEORGANIZATIONEMAIL

Mary Tucker Myrtle Grove Marytucker

Julie Olsen Plaquemines Community CARE Centers jols

# NATIONAL DISASTER RESILIENCE COMPETITION

PLAQUEMINES PAPER  
OCTOBER 12, 2015

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>EMAIL</u>
Ella Camburnbeck	GCR	ecamburnbeck
Pat Forbes	OCD	pat.forbes@
Andrey T. Salvant - Dist 7 Council		- dist 7 conc
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Warren Lawrence	MGM	gaylaw2@
Gayle Lawrence	MGM	gaylaw2@gr
Alora Modere	TPG	amodere@ppg

# PLAQUEMINES PARISH

OCTOBER 12, 2015

SIGN IN

NAME

ORGANIZATION

EMT

Sandy Nguyen

CCC

~~Sandy~~ ~~from~~ ~~So~~



NATIONAL DISASTER RESILIENCE  
PLAQUEMINES PARISH

OCTOBER 12, 2015  
SIGN IN

NAME

ORGANIZATION

EM

Ralph Herrmann

CINHER

DAVID MARCOTTE

Barbara Marcotte

Richie Blink Jr

BLINK 7

JOSEPH HERRMANN



Sign-In Sheet  
Lafourche Parish / Terrebonne Parish  
NDRC Phase II Workshop  
9/2/2015

Name	Organization	Email Address
Allison DeJong	GLR	adejong@gcrincorporated.com
Angela Lawson	OCD-DRU	angela.lawson@la.gov
TERCULLIOT	RCR	terculiot@cominr.com
Man Jami	UNO-CHART	mateets@uno.edu
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Anthony Russell	Lafar Rec Dist 2	roesellaa@lafourche.gov.org
Ayad Taofik	Burk - Kleinfelder, Inc.	ataofik@bkusa.com
Charlotte Randolph	Lafourche Parish	randolphca@lafourche.gov.org
Joni Tuck	GLPC	Joniteport@fanchon.com
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Don Parker	DOA - ORMA	donald.parker2@b.gov

Sign-In Sheet  
Lafourche Parish / Terrebonne Parish  
NDRC Phase II Workshop  
9/2/2015

Name	Organization	Email Address
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St. John the Baptist Parish  
National Disaster Resilience Competition  
Public Meeting - 8.3.15

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WILLIE J. CLEMENT	357 MELIUS DR. RESERVE LA	985 536 4725
MATTHEW MILLER	195 LAKE GR. BOURGEOISE LA PLACE	985-652-6518
HILDA CARTER	" " " BOURGEOISE	
ALAN DEJONG	608 2021 LAKESHORE DR JETSO 70122	504 304-8500
PAUL CAUSSE	N. 3RD ST. BL VA 70804	225-342-1854
JOE ACCARDI JR.	5240 LYN DR LA PLACE 70068	985-652-2780



St. John the Baptist Parish  
National Disaster Resilience Competition  
Public Meeting - 8.3.15

Name	Address	Telephone
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Eric Walverton	103 Gail	504-237-8244
Norma Walverton	103 Gail	504-712-0700
KETHA Haynes	Pelican Healthcare	504 355-7453
Mike Coburn	SJB P	985-679-9565
Christina Davis	1718 Peachtree St. NW Suite 684 Atlanta GA	404 354 0550
Jobe Boucniat	St. John EOC	985-652-4444
Koranne Keller	2628 Virginia Colony Ave	504-449-2723
WHITTEN SANDERS	STATE OF LA - OFFICE OF COMM. DEV.	504-556-9787
Tina Henderson	St. John Housing Authority	985-452-9030
LeStar McIntosh	218 ANNEX 2525 PO BOX	985-336-7440
Alvin Seaneau	776 Bayville Northern, Bayville, 70051	985-703-2117
William J. Smith	1525 E. Main St. Metairie, LA 70002	504-884-1845
Jerry Adames	501 INDIGO PKWY. #30 LAFAYETTE, LA 70003	504 610 9087
Walter Davis	23 Oxford Dr. Laplace LA 70068	504-220-7538
Dorey Adams	8 Juncos Avenue Laplace LA 70068	987 653-0752
Eliza Eugene	2015 W. Airline Highway Laplace, LA	985-359-9914
Joe Carr	901001 Homestead, Met. LA 70005	504-453-4676
Louise Forter	208 Devan Rd Laplace LA 70068	985-652-2430
Theresa Ay	SJB P	985-652-9525
Frank Cramer	154 Hobbs Dr.	985-652-5595



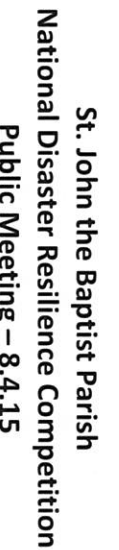
St. John the Baptist Parish  
National Disaster Resilience Competition  
Public Meeting - 8.3.15

Name	Address	Telephone
SETH MAGGARD	GCR 2021 Luteshore 5th Fl 70122	504.304.0706
Diane Leonard	2629 Virginian Colony Ave LaPlace LA 70066	985-651-9234
Eric Bourgeois	228 Space Street Bogalusa La 70008	504-223-0352
Bonnie Whiles	127 E 28th Reserve, LA	504-570-4885
Carmen Valliere	DOA Office of Reserve Mgmt - Assist.	225 342.7024
Berelda Davis	"	225 342-7030
<del>Thomas Henry Mellett</del>	✓	225 342-1046
Thomas Walker Bolden	408 Camelia Ave LaPlace La 70068	504-824-9215
Harold J. Hume, Jr	2312 Yorktowne Dr. LaPlace La 70068	(504) 234-555-1403
Laquisha Miller	113 IDAHO CT LaPlace LA 70068	(504) 236-6259
William D Clement	2425 Yorktowne Dr	(985) 233-1574
Laquisha Miller	357 Melius Dr. Thibodaux LA	985 536 4725
Hilda Carter	195 Capt. Gr. Bourgeois LaPlace	985-652-6518
Alison DeLong	" " " Bourgeois	
Randy Gaudin	GCR 2021 Luteshore Dr Jett 70122	504 304-8500
Joe Accardo, Jr	N 3rd St. RL VA 70804	225-342-1854
	5240 Hwy Drive LaPlace 70068	985-652-2780



St. John the Baptist Parish  
National Disaster Resilience Competition  
Public Meeting - 8.4.15

Name	Address	Telephone
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Charles Tate	4145 Walnut St. NO. LA 70118	225-939-1544
Norma McVettr	103 Gail Dr, Laplace, LA 70081	504-712-0700
Cherrise Forbaker	134 E. 14th St. Edgard, LA 70049	985-497-8539
Joe Carr	1001 Homestead, Met, LA 70005	504-453-4676
Brent Glenn	149 E-11 St Edgard 70049	985-497-8516
Leona Henderson	152 St Bernard Circle, Laplace	985-652-9034
Widia Alton	3581 Hwy 18 Edgard	985-497-8307
Norman Mauldin	5005 Hwy 18 Walla.	525-265-7690
Belinda Bailey	184 East 12th St. Edgard, LA 70049	985-497-8225
Allison DeLong	2021 Lakeshore Dr Ste 500 Met 70119	504 304 2500
Raymond Goodburn	1801 W. Maple Hwy Laplace	985-652-8569
Matthew Sanders	OOD - DR	504-556-9787
Eric Bailey	184 E 12th Edgard	985-497-8225
Silas Cook	3135 Hwy 18 Edgard	504 858 2565
Peter Forest	113 Arcicot St. Laplace, LA 70068	504-201-5874

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## STATE OF LOUISIANA PROJECTED DASH

NAME	ORGANIZATION	E-MAIL	PHONE #
1. TEO GURLEY	CCR	TEO@TEOGURLEYPROJECTS.COM	(504) 304-2500
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5. DAVID WASSONER	WASSONER INC	DAVID@WBARCHITECTS.COM	504 524 5308
6. Ann Clary	Waggoner & Ball	Ann@wbarchitects.com	" " "
7. MAC BARK	WASSONER + BALL	Mac@wbarchitects.com	" " "
8. Cari Alcombright	Waggoner + Ball	Cari@wbarchitects.com	" " "
9. Hilda Holt	<del>Holt@PPGON.NET</del>	hlt@ppgov.net	504-297-8642
10. Shane P. Landry	PPG Legal	slandry@ppgov.net	504-481-2049
11. ANNE CORNIE JR.	PPG President	ACornie@PPGON.NET	(504) 343-1416
12. MICHAEL W. JILES, SR.	PPG-Pulse Soc.	MJILES@PPGON.NET	(504) 442-1974
13. Stanley J. Wallace	Dir of Operations	S.Wallace@PPG.NET	504-427-1200
14. UNICE J. MILLER	Dir of Coastal Restoration	UJMiller@PPG.GOV	504 912-2686
15. ED THERIOT	Dir of Administration	edtheriot@PPG.NET	504-234-3550
16. Monica Farris	UNO-CHART	mateets@uno.edu	504 280-4016

Plaquemines Parish Workshop  
 HUD NDRC - State of Louisiana

8-17-15

NAME	Organization	EMAIL	PHONE #
Tara Lambeth	UNO-CHART	Hambet.1@uno.edu	280-4023
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Angele Kimble Rogers	Committee for Plaquemines Recovery	atkragers@hotmail.com	915-7528
RICHIE BLINK	P.P. Gov.	RBLINK@PPGOV.NET	(228) 287-2843
Michael Powell	PP Gov	mpowell@ppgov.net	357-7646
Roy ROBICHAUX, Jr.	PPG	ROY@PPGOV.NET	504.415-8013
Chairpersons State Rep	CLEOPOL	eLegis.la.gov	

### *Consistency with Other Planning Documents*

The following materials articulate how this application is consistent with other planning documents, as described in Exhibit E:



P.O. BOX 6097  
HOUMA, LOUISIANA 70361  
(985) 868-5050



P.O. BOX 2768  
HOUMA, LOUISIANA 70361  
(985) 868-3000

## TERREBONNE PARISH CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

Mr. Pat Forbes  
Assistant Commissioner  
State of Louisiana  
Division of Administration  
Office of Community Development  
617 N. 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Re: Project Consistency with Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

October 13, 2015

Mr. Forbes:

The parish has committed to pursuing actions to use multiple mechanisms to combat salt water intrusion and loss of marshland as well as protection for infrastructure and surge control. Objective 3.1 on page 14 of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update (HMPU) adopted by FEMA April 2, 2015 is to "eliminate the threat of flood damage to structures in Terrebonne Parish including storm surge and levee failure." The Living Mitigation Project is specifically discussed on page 16 of the HMPU. It is intended to close relatively new open water to attenuate storm surge threats to infrastructure and adjacent levees.

This type of goal and project type in general is captured in HMPU Objective 4.2, to promote preservation and/or conservation of flood prone areas for parish parks, recreation areas, and general floodplain management. Action 4.2.1 commits the Parish to participate in existing programs at the state and federal levels oriented to environmental enhancement and conservation. The Oyster Bed Surge Protection system exemplifies both of these objectives by both preserving the natural landscape from erosion and the surge benefits associated with the marsh for the built environment.

Central to the program is Terrebonne Parish's belief that a complete system of storm protection includes structural (levees and pumps), nonstructural (elevation, land use planning and flood proofing), and coastal restoration and protection (wetland and forest restoration). This system relies on all strategies working together and protecting one another – wetlands protect levees from direct storm surge, etc. The projects proposed in the National Disaster Resilience Competition meet these combined objectives.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. Gerbasi".

Jennifer C. Gerbasi  
Department of Planning and Zoning  
Recovery Assistance and Mitigation Planning  
Division Manager

Cc: Council Reading File



P.O. BOX 6097  
HOUMA, LOUISIANA 70361  
(985) 868-5050



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HOUMA, LOUISIANA 70361  
(985) 868-3000

## TERREBONNE PARISH CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

Mr. Pat Forbes  
Assistant Commissioner  
State of Louisiana  
Division of Administration  
Office of Community Development  
617 N. 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Re: Project Consistency with the Vision 2030 Plan

October 13, 2015

Mr. Forbes:

The Parish Living Mitigation Project and Oyster Bed Surge Protection Strategy are consistent with the Vision 2030: Terrebonne's Plan for Its Future. The comprehensive plan captures the intent of the Parish to provide a structured approach for development, investment and restoration that protects our way of life. That way of life includes the thoughtful access, use and protection of the working coast in an increasingly harsh environment. Terrebonne is a partner in regional, statewide, and even national efforts to retain the economic, cultural and environmental assets of the parish.

The Vision 2030 plan (V2) adopted in 2013 states that if "Terrebonne Parish is to continue to function over the next several decades the Parish must turn to comprehensive planning and give much greater attention to nonstructural measures in order to reduce hazard losses". The Parish defers to the various state plans to outline and prioritize the projects to accomplish these goals.

Through the Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan Development which led to that vision for the redevelopment of Terrebonne Parish, the strong consensus was for a safer, stronger, smarter Terrebonne with a series of strategies and actions that support and promote both community resilience and sustainability focusing on integrating coastal restoration and protection projects, land development, and state and regional infrastructure investments (LSRP p. 52-53, V2 p 7-13). Investments specifically outlined include preserving sensitive lands, providing greater safety from storms, and managing storm and flood risk (V2 p 7-14).

Similarly, the Vision 2030 plan includes references to the Hazard Mitigation Plan and Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast recognizing that the challenge is "to promote a sustainable coast that allows both human and natural communities to thrive over the long-term." The Vision 2030 plan succinctly summarizes the approach of the Parish in one statement. "Implicit in these recommendations is the necessity of protecting and enhancing the environment. The long-term sustainability of Terrebonne Parish is dependent upon a high degree of environmental health based on improved air and water quality as well as natural habitat protection." These projects are consistent with each and all of these efforts.

Best Regards,

Christopher Pulaski, Senior Planner & Zoning Administrator  
Department of Planning and Zoning

Cc: Council Reading File



ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH  
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS  
1801 W. Airline Hwy., LaPlace, LA 70068  
Phone: (985) 652-2222 | Fax: (985) 652-2183

October 20, 2015

St. John the Baptist Parish  
1801 West Airline Highway  
LaPlace, Louisiana 70068

**RE: Consistency with other Planning Documents**

*Projects include St. John Water Works Storm Water*

The above referenced projects are consistent with the goals and objectives of St. John the Baptist's Hazard Mitigation Plan.

**1. St. John Water Works Storm Water**

Aims to eliminate threats posed including but not limited to, by enlarging and up grading any inferior culverts, upgrading pumps and flapper valves and installing retention ponds to ensure water flows freely within the drainage system which will protect the surrounding area from flooding. Expand the drainage districts to cover the entire parish.

Hazard Mitigation Plan section 4-5 Table 1 SJB1

**2. St. John Water Works Storm Water**

Aims to eliminate threats posed by utilizing the Master Drainage Plan which will increase drainage capacity at major drainage laterals and evaluate drainage projects at major drainage laterals to determine best methods of increasing drainage capacity. Implement recommend projects resulting from drainage plan to reduce the number of flooded structures by increasing the volume of water the pumps can handle at the final outfall.

Hazard Mitigation Plan section 4-6 Table 1 SJB2

If additional information is required, please contact me (985-652-2222) at your convenience as I am glad to assist in the evaluation of this exciting proposal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Jobe G. Boucvalt".

Jobe G. Boucvalt  
Director

St. John the Baptist Parish  
Office Home Land Security and Emergency Preparedness  
1801 W. Airline Hwy., LaPlace, LA 70068  
Tel: 985.652.2222 Fax: 985.652.2183

10.19.15

St. John the Baptist Parish  
1801 West Airline Highway  
LaPlace, Louisiana 70068

**RE: Consistency with other Planning Documents**

*Projects include Pontchartrain Breakwaters, St. John Water Works, St. John Multimodal Transit, and St. John Resilient Housing*

The above referenced projects included in the proposed Louisiana SAFE fund are consistent with the goals and objectives of St. John the Baptist's Comprehensive Land Use Plan: One Parish, One Future, adopted by the Planning Commission on August 15, 2014. Goals and objectives specific to the plan, as fulfilled by each project, are listed below in support of this finding.

**1. Pontchartrain Breakwaters**

Aims to eliminate the threat of ongoing erosion on the west side of Lake Pontchartrain, protecting vital transportation assets and risk to communities.

*Hazard Mitigation Goal 1:* Facilitate sound development in the Parish so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact to development from hazards and/or disasters.

*Hazard Mitigation Objective 3:* Reduce the impact of tidal surge, and riverine flooding to property in St. John Parish. (p 158)

*Natural Environment Objective 3:* Reclaim, restore, and/or redevelop land that is degraded by erosion, contamination and pollution, improper filling or dumping.

*Policy:* Coordinate with appropriate organizations, agencies, and others to secure and utilize resources for reclaiming and restoring damaged land. (p 177)

**2. St. John Water Works**

Aims to eliminate threats posed by utilizing Ruddock well system, while building capacity to support future economic and population growth.

*Resiliency Goal 1:* Build resilience by reducing physical vulnerability to disasters.

*Resiliency Objective:* Incorporate structural mitigation techniques to create resilience in St. John the Baptist Parish.

*Policy:* Stabilize the potable water source and delivery system in St. John Parish, particularly for LaPlace. The potable water system in St. John Parish is fraught with problems. The Parish should implement one of three options being considered for water supply improvements:

- a. New water intake and treatment facility on the Mississippi River in LaPlace
- b. Improvements to the Ruddock wells and supply lines
- c. Add capacity to the Lyons water plant with new supply line for LaPlace. (p 74, 75)

**3. St. John Multimodal Transit**

Aims to alleviate further sprawl into the flood plain by incentivizing high-quality growth along the riverbank to maximize high-ground territory (projects involved include the LaPlace Terminal & St. John Transportation Pan)

*Transportation Goal 6:* Improve public transit options for St. John Residents.

*Policy:* Offer fixed route service on an east-west corridor across the Parish.

*Policy:* Offer transit options to New Orleans and Baton Rouge for work commuters.

**Natalie Robottom**  
Parish President

**Alexandra Gelpi Carter**  
Zoning Regulatory Administrator

*Policy:* Support intercity rail projects that would place a station in St. John Parish. (p 112, 113)

**4. St. John Resilient Housing**

Aims to redevelop one of four Parish Housing Authority sites.

*Housing Goal 1:* Ensure an adequate supply of affordable housing and resilient housing to meet the needs of all St. John Parish residents.

*Objective 1:* Expand affordable rental opportunities through new construction and preservation of existing rental units.

*Policy:* The Parish should support the use of resources such as Federal or State low-income housing tax credits, historic tax credits, and other State and Federal resources to increase the leveraging of funds for the provision of affordable housing. (p 95, 96)

*Objective 3:* Support St. John the Baptist Housing Authority's efforts to create mixed income rental and homeownership communities that promote self-sufficiency and improve resident access to transportation, education, recreation, and employment opportunities.

*Policy:* Discourage further concentrations of very low-income families by promoting and facilitating mixed-income communities developed under financing options such as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program. (p 97)

If additional information is required, please contact me (985-651-5565) at your convenience as I am glad to assist in the evaluation of this exciting proposal.

Sincerely,



Alexandra Gelpi Carter  
Zoning Regulatory Administrator  
Saint John the Baptist Parish – Planning and Zoning  
Office: 985.359.0219

Cc:

Natalie Robottom, Parish President  
Michael Coburn, Chief Administrative Officer  
Raymond Goodman, Disaster Recovery Manager

# Plaquemines Parish Government

## Directors

Administration - Ed Theriot  
Operations - Stanley Wallace  
Public Service - Michael W Jiles

## **PARISH PRESIDENT**

**Amos Cormier Jr.**

8056 Hwy. 23, Suite 200  
Belle Chasse, Louisiana 70037  
(504) 274-2462  
Fax (504) 274-2463  
eMail: [acormier@ppgov.net](mailto:acormier@ppgov.net)

## Council Members

District 1 - John L Barthelemy Jr.  
District 2 - William "Beau" Black  
District 3 - Kirk M Lepine  
District 4 - Irvin Juneau Jr.  
District 5 - Benedict "Benny" Rousselle  
District 6 - Charlie Burt  
District 7 - Audrey Trufant-Salvant  
District 8 - Jeff E Edgecombe  
District 9 - Nicole Smith Williams

September 15, 2015

To Whom it May Concern:

The proposed Polder projects within Plaquemines Parish are consistent with the parish's 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. Covered within the plan are mitigation strategies which include flood control and drainage. Ranked number one on the Mitigation Action List is the maintenance and expansion of existing levee protection to ensure levees do not fail during a storm event.

Sincerely,



Guy Lagias  
Director of Homeland Security  
and Emergency Preparedness

# Plaquemines Parish Government

## Directors

Administration - Ed Theriot  
Operations - Stanley Wallace  
Public Service - Michael W Jiles

## **PARISH PRESIDENT**

**Amos Cormier Jr.**

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District 6 - Charlie Burt  
District 7 - Audrey Trufant-Salvant  
District 8 - Jeff E Edgecombe  
District 9 - Nicole Smith Williams

September 15, 2015

To Whom it May Concern:

The proposed Polder projects within Plaquemines Parish are consistent with the parish's Comprehensive Master Plan. The plan was adopted in 2013 as a blueprint for the future. It speaks to strengthening the flood protection system and adopting greater levels of flood protection, along with integrated system of levees as a path forward to ensuring the safety, health and economic well-being of the residents.

Sincerely,



Mike Metcalf  
Permits & Flood Plain Manager

Charlotte A. Randolph, *Parish President*

**Planning Department**

To Whom it May Concern,

In 2014 the Lafourche Parish Council and the Lafourche Parish Planning Commission adopted the Lafourche Comprehensive Resiliency Plan as the Official Master Plan for the Parish. Chapter 5 specifically relates to the resiliency and hazard mitigation of the Parish. The vision of the Resiliency and Hazard Mitigation Chapter is to:

- Create “structural and non-structural protection measures to improve every community’s level of flood protection”;
- Ensure “economic centers are resilient and hardened to potential floods and storms, and bounce back quickly”; and
- Create “hydrologic and wetland restoration providing storm buffering capacity, simultaneously generating new, quality habitats for wildlife, and increasing the local populations’ access to nature and recreation opportunities while building upon a growing ecotourism sector.”

Implementation for this vision can be found in specific goals, strategies, and actions. During a storm event fishing vessels attempt to stay online as long as possible. Thus the Parish wants to make sure we protect our citizens, but ensure they go offline in little time as possible. Thus a safe harbor will provide a quick and close storage for fishing vessels during a storm event, and will allow fishers to return as soon as the weather is safe. In addition, utilization of the safe harbors during non-storm events will help to accomplish the various goals of the plan which creates a resilient coast while ensuring all projects can be utilized at all times. Specific action items refer to this effort.

- 1.1.3 – Follow historic settlement patters and building types with land uses organized by elevation and hydrology from high ground to low ground.
- 1.2.3 – Plan investment in existing and future infrastructure so it can be used as the basis of other kinds of investment and economic development, resulting in public dollars leveraging private investment and growth for the Parish.
- 1.3.3 – Locate aquatic facilities and other related development on elevated structures in the recreational zone, just inside of the levee.

Charlotte A. Randolph	Parish President
Jerry Jones	District 1
Michael Delatte	District 2
Aaron Caillouet	District 3
Joseph “Joe” Fertitta	District 4

John Arnold	District 5
Lindel Touns	District 6
Phillip Gouaux	District 7
Jerry LaFont	District 8
Daniel Lorraine	District 9

- 1.3.5 – Create private infrastructure economic opportunities through infrastructure improvements.
- 2.5.1 – Continue to emphasize coordination between the Parish and state agencies working on non-structural issues in Louisiana.

Thus the Comprehensive Resiliency Plan has ensured that we stay resilient during a storm event, while using projects that protect us for the general population throughout the year. As the Comprehensive Planer for the Parish, safe harbors fit directly into our goals.

Sincerely,



Jeffery Leuenberger, AICP  
Senior Planner, Lafourche Parish

# *Chapter 5: Resiliency and Hazard Mitigation*

## Introduction

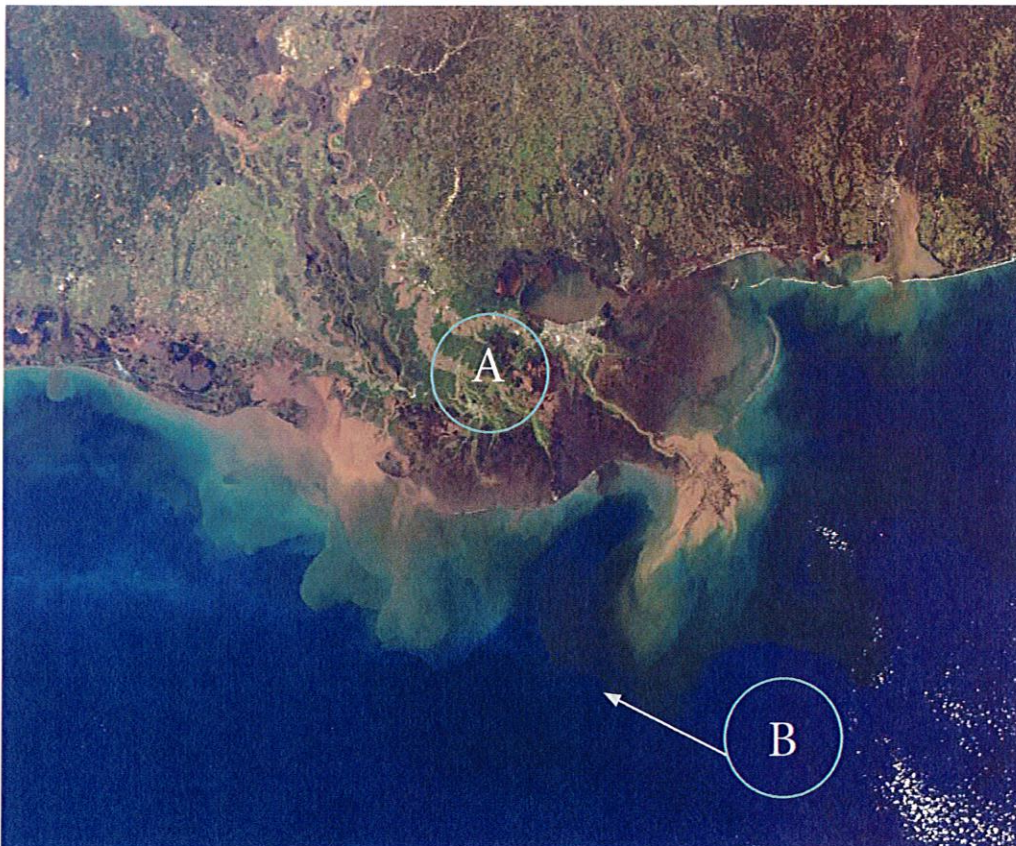
Resiliency starts with an understanding that Lafourche Parish is an integrated part of the far larger Mississippi River Delta. In turn, the delta is part of a larger, long-term, set of dynamic force that extends beyond the existing system of rivers and bayous, and over time, has shaped the region's land and created a complex and ever-changing landscape. Today, ongoing natural forces and human actions across the delta continue to contribute to these shifting conditions.

Lafourche Parish is built along a historic Mississippi River channel, which is now the much smaller Bayou Lafourche. The bayou's only consistent source of fresh surface water is located where it forks south away from the current Mississippi River channel, and is supplied with the aid of a small pump. Although the water no longer provides any river sediment to replenish the Parish's wetlands, it is still critical as the primary source of drinking water. Most of the settlement that occurred until the second half of the twentieth century was located on high ground, created by the sediment deposits left during the seasonal flooding of the river and bayou. Seasonal flooding created the characteristic topography and soil composition of the delta where more stable clay soils settle near the river and bayou channels and then transition into finer-grained silts and highly organic mucks as the ground moves down and further away. This natural process has created the Parish's current development patterns.

Resiliency is guided by an understanding of the surrounding delta, how the land in the Parish was created, and the characteristics of the soils and natural drainage patterns. Rising sea levels and a subsiding delta create conditions that threaten communities all along the coast, including Lafourche Parish.

# Resiliency and Hazard Mitigation Goals

1. Establish areas where site level development should occur that will enhance long-term resiliency and align with the Vision map.
2. Improve resiliency to floods and other natural disasters by utilizing best practices for coastal development.
3. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce damages from future hazards.
4. Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness.
5. Continue work to lower insurance premiums.



Historically, the Mississippi River Delta was an ever-changing ecosystem with a Deltaic cycle that lasted 100 years.

A = Mississippi River confinement

B = Sediment falls of the continental shelf

Figure 22: Satellite View of the Mississippi's Sediment Flow into the Gulf

Source: NASA



Figure 23: Satellite View of the Mississippi Delta

Source: Google Earth

## Background

For many years Parish agencies have continued to address the many complex resiliency issues impacting the future of the Parish, with numerous policy makers, scientists, and community activists providing leadership on the issues facing coastal Louisiana. However, outside influences—both natural and manmade—continue to have an impact on coastal resiliency and need to be integrated into the Parish’s long-term systems. This chapter discusses the many influences, from the delta context to state and federal policies, and identifies opportunities for coordination to continue Parish resiliency efforts that will result in strengthening the Parish’s resiliency efforts and preserving natural and cultural amenities.

Understanding the context of the delta and focusing on improved resiliency is central to minimizing the impact of storm and flooding events on human health and safety, economic vibrancy, and natural resources. A principle of increased resiliency also helps to maximize economic vibrancy and diversity, so the Parish is not as vulnerable in the case of a downturn in any particular industry.

“Louisiana’s wetlands are being lost at a rate of approximately 25-35 square miles a year. Nationwide, more than 100 million acres, one-half of all wetlands, have been converted to open water or other habitats since colonial times. In Louisiana, wetlands are lost naturally through compaction and sinking, saltwater intrusion that kills vegetation, hurricane and storm damage, wind and wave erosion, lack of sedimentation, and other processes. Man-induced losses occur from dredging and spoil disposal, draining and filling of lands, levee building, canal digging, mineral extraction, agricultural practices, and industrial and urban expansion.” -- excerpt from “A Coastal User’s Guide to the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program” (2013)

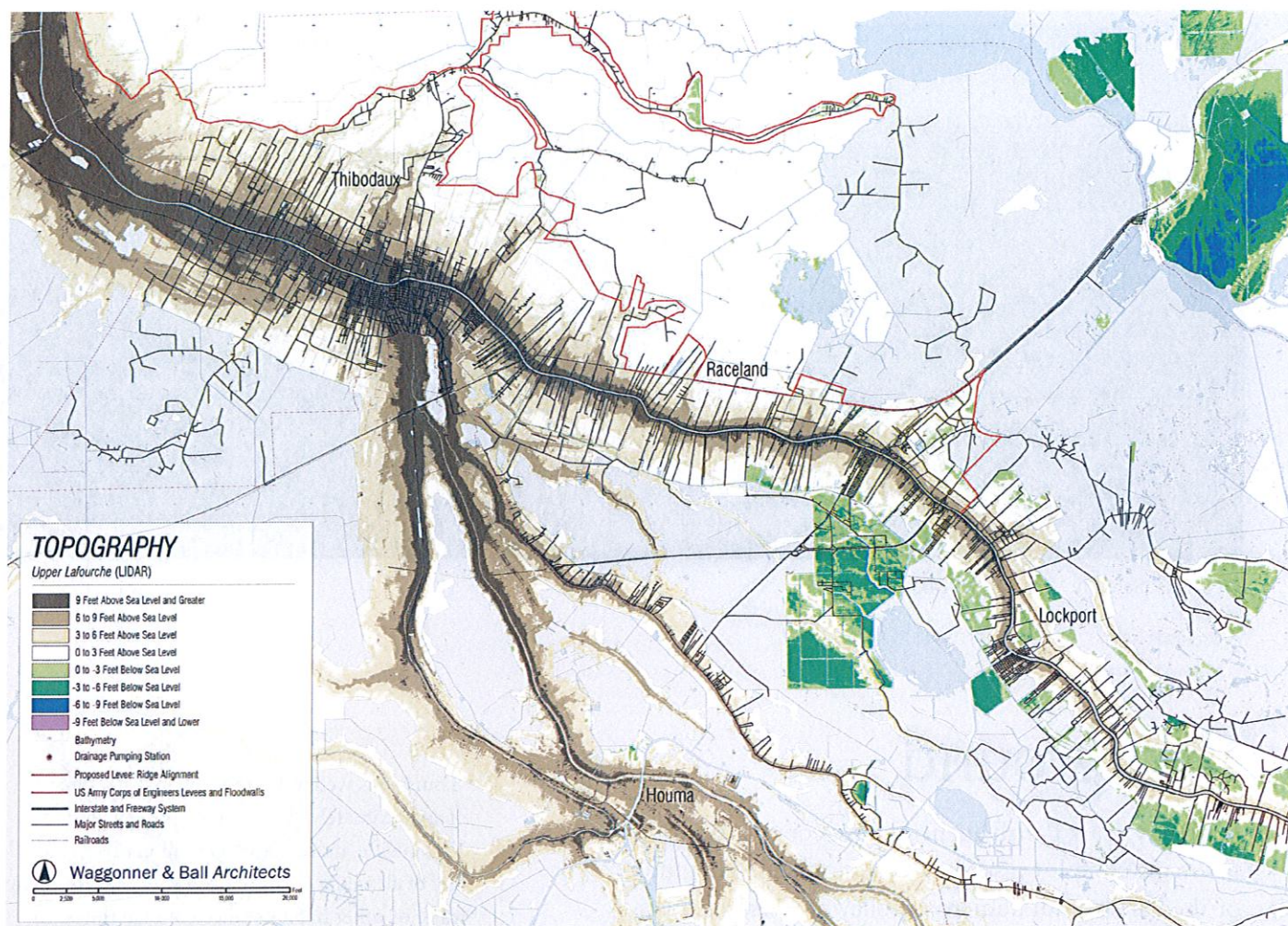


Figure 24: Topography in Lafourche

## UNDERSTANDING THE DELTA CONTEXT

Within Lafourche Parish, each community sits on a thin finger of land that is protected by the surrounding swamps and marshes. High ground is close to and at sea level in the southern part of the Parish, and therefore easily inundated by commonplace storm surges if not protected by wetlands.

It is important to define risk in the long-term – taking into consideration overall changes to the landscape – and not just in terms of the short-term risks posed by a single rainstorm or hurricane. These reversible and irreversible processes alter the basic

topography and hydrology of the Parish and can have lasting effects on infrastructure, cost-benefit analyses for public works projects and development, quality of life, ecosystems, and how the Parish weathers major storm events now and in the future. Decisions made now must do more than simply address immediate and short-term risks, and must instead be informed by longer-term considerations, both historic and into the future. Soils and groundwater are typically overlooked in the short-term, and must be addressed, because damage caused by low groundwater levels and soil oxidation is irreversible and increases risk over time.

Presently, coastal Louisiana is experiencing increasing amounts of wetland loss, wetland alteration, and water quality degradation. Most of these are naturally occurring processes, such as subsidence, saltwater intrusion, sea level rise, hurricanes and other storms, and wind and wave erosion. Human intervention also speeds up wetland loss – canals and diversions causing elevated salt water intrusion, levees blocking natural silting and increased rates of subsidence due to forced drainage and to oil and gas activities are all manmade impacts. Saltwater intrusion creates changes in marsh types and may kill salt-sensitive vegetation.

The Land Use Concept Map (see page 54) illustrates land uses that are appropriate for the topography and hydrology of the region as shown in map 24. Community centers and infrastructure are shown in areas of the Parish that are located on higher ground. New and restored wetlands are identified in low lying areas, current wetlands and those that are expected to become wetlands in the future. Integrating the Parish's landscape into the planning process will help increase safety and resiliency by directing development and infrastructure outside of areas that are most vulnerable to flooding, and conserving open space for water storage and management in areas most susceptible to subsidence.

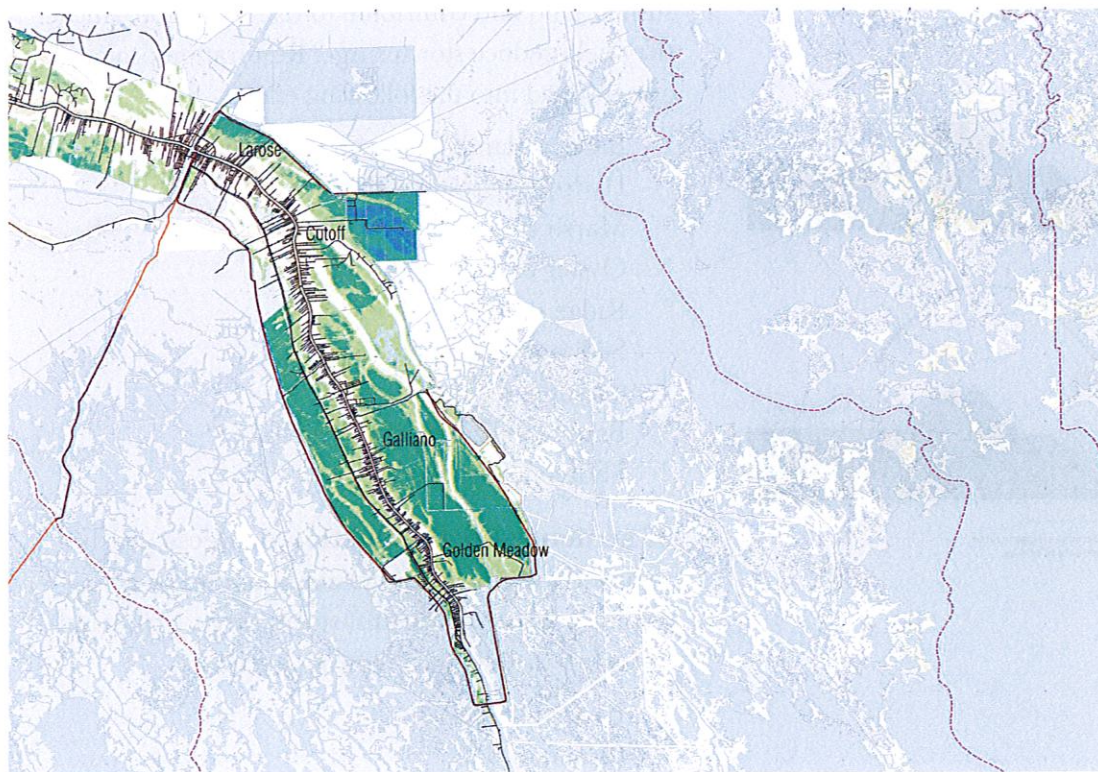
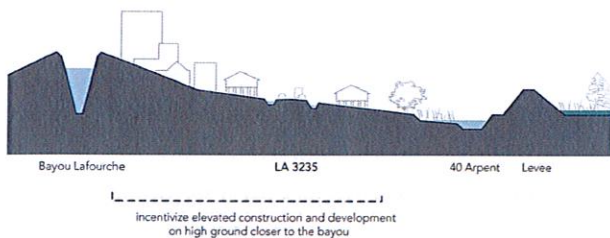
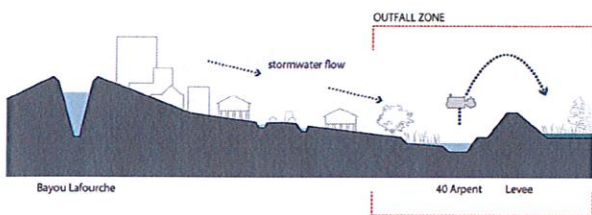


Figure 25: Approaches to flood protection

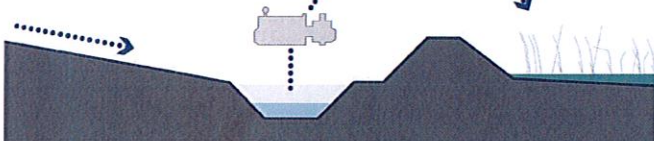
Build Higher and/or Build on High Ground



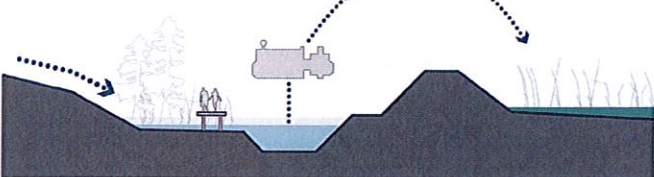
Create More Space for Water at Low Points



Outfall Zone: Existing



Outfall Zone: Proposed



widen 40 Arpent Canal, with higher static water level and more storage in order to reduce pumping; recreational and ecological zone inside of levee

## Resiliency & Mitigation Strategies

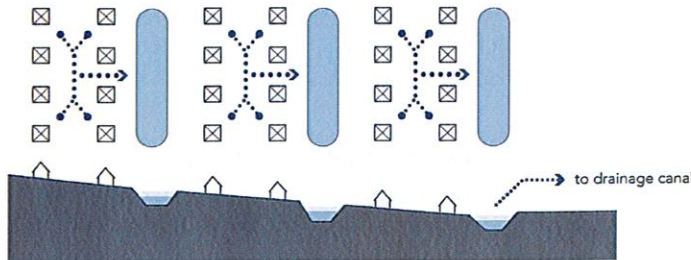
### Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast

The *2012 Coastal Master Plan* was developed by looking 50 years into south Louisiana's future, applying scientific best practices and knowledge, and given those findings, identifying protection and restoration projects that will provide increased flood protection for all communities and ensure a sustainable and resilient coastal landscape in the years to come.

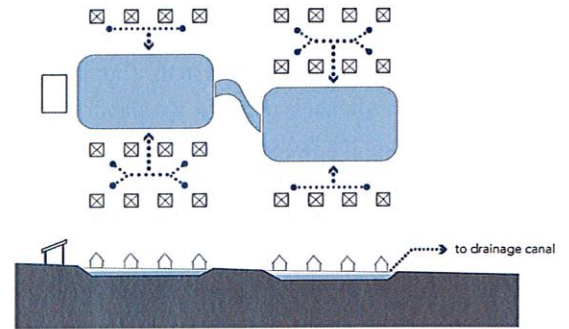
The *Louisiana Coastal Master Plan* focuses on protection and restoration and identifies 397 projects for evaluation in the *2012 Coastal Master Plan*. These projects include:

- **248 restoration projects** which help build or sustain land and contribute to risk reduction, since they help reduce storm surge. Restoration projects are grouped into the following efforts.
  - Barrier island/headland restoration
  - Hydrologic restoration
  - Marsh creation
  - Oyster barrier reefs
  - Ridge restoration
  - Sediment diversion
  - Channel realignment
  - Bank stabilization
  - Shoreline protection
- **33 structural risk reduction projects** which reduce flood risk in coastal communities by acting as physical barriers against storm surge. Structural measures include the following measures:
  - Earthen levee
  - Concrete wall
  - Floodgate
  - Pumps

Terrace Development



Lake Development



- **116 non-structural risk reduction projects** that reduce flood risk in coastal communities by acting as physical barriers against storm surge. Non-structural projects can include the following measures:
  - Elevation
  - Flood proofing
  - Voluntary acquisition
  - Non-structural programmatic measures
  - Removing soil conditions before development

Projects that are of particular importance to Lafourche Parish include:

- Improved protection through levees.
- Marsh restoration through freshwater and sediment diversions.
- Ongoing issue of determining or predicting actual rates of relative sea level rise. NOAA's most recent forecasts for sea level rise are even higher than the numbers used in the Coastal Master Plan.

The current coastal conditions are due in large part to past decisions that have altered the natural processes of the coast. Both protection and restoration projects can support or impede these processes. In order to restore these processes and maintain those that exist today, the *2012 Coastal Master Plan* includes a wide array of restoration tools focused on using river resources and restoring the coast as a system of barrier islands, wetlands,

ridges, and swamps. The master plan also minimizes cross-basin levee alignments that would block natural exchanges. Projects in the master plan that may negatively impact natural processes, such as Morganza to the Gulf, will be designed to minimize those impacts as much as possible.

## Protection Measures

### LEVEES

The location and alignments of federal levees, such as the Morganza-to-the-Gulf system, will determine what is exposed to the Gulf and what is within man-made protection – and will have far reaching impacts on who and what is protected, and how those areas fare in the future. Frequent storm surges and reduced deposits from the Mississippi River have left Lafourche and its inhabitants increasingly vulnerable to storm surges.

A critical issue is determining the kinds of habitats that are supported inside and outside the levee system, for maximum short-term and long-term benefit. This analysis requires distinguishing between impounded vs. “natural” swamps, and relative advantages and disadvantages of each. The nature of the flows and the type, quality, nutrients, and speed and direction of the water back and forth through these barriers will determine the nature and quality of impounded areas.

### 10 MEASURES OF SUSTAINABLE DESIGN

Sustainable development considers environmental issues (natural patterns and flows), economic issues (financial patterns and equity), and social systems (human, cultural, and spiritual). Sustainable design is a collaborative process that involves thinking ecologically—studying systems, relationships, and interactions—in order to design in ways that remove rather than contribute stress from each of these systems.

#### SUSTAINABLE DESIGN INTENT & INNOVATION

Sustainable design is rooted in a mindset that understands humans as an integral part of nature and responsible for stewardship of natural systems. Sustainable design begins with a connection to personal values and embraces the ecological, economic, and social circumstances of a project.

#### REGIONAL/COMMUNITY DESIGN & CONNECTIVITY

Sustainable design recognizes the unique cultural and natural character of place, promotes regional and community identity, contributes to public space and community interaction, seeks to reduce auto travel and parking requirements and promote alternative transit.

#### LAND USE & SITE ECOLOGY

Sustainable design reveals how natural systems can thrive in the presence of human development, relates to ecosystems at different scales, and creates, re-creates, or preserves open space, permeable groundscape, and/or on-site ecosystems. In Lafourche an example of this principle in practice is building in compact form on higher ground and out side of floodplains.

#### BIOCLIMATIC DESIGN

Sustainable design conserves resources and optimizes human comfort through connections with the flows of bioclimatic region, using place-based design to benefit from free energies—sun, wind, and water.

#### LIGHT & AIR

Sustainable design creates a comfortable and healthy interior environment while providing abundant daylight and fresh air. Daylight, lighting design, natural ventilation, improved indoor air quality, and views, enhance the vital human link to nature.

#### WATER CYCLE

Recognizing water as an essential resource, sustainable design conserves water supplies, manages site water and drainage, and capitalizes on renewable site sources using water-conserving strategies, fixtures, appliances, and equipment.

#### ENERGY FLOWS & ENERGY FUTURE

Rooted in passive strategies, sustainable design contributes to energy conservation by reducing or eliminating the need for lighting and mechanical heating and cooling. Smaller and more efficient building systems reduce pollution and improve building performance and comfort. Controls and technologies, lighting strategies, and on-site renewable energy should be employed with long-term impacts in mind.

#### MATERIALS, BUILDING ENVELOPE & CONSTRUCTION

Using a lifecycle lens, selection of materials and products can conserve resources, reduce the impacts of harvest/manufacture/transport, improve building performance, and secure human health and comfort. High-performance building envelopes improve comfort and reduce energy use and pollution. Sustainable design promotes recycling through the life of the building.

#### LONG LIFE, LOOSE FIT

Sustainable design seeks to optimize ecological, social, and economic value over time. Materials, systems, and design solutions enhance versatility, durability, and adaptive reuse potential. Sustainable design begins with right-sizing and foresees future adaptations.

#### COLLECTIVE WISDOM & FEEDBACK LOOPS

Sustainable design recognizes that the most intelligent design strategies evolve over time through shared knowledge within a large community. Lessons learned from the integrated design process and from the site and building themselves should contribute to building performance, occupant satisfaction, and design of future projects.

*Based on information from the American Institute of Architects.*



The location and height of levees will also determine insurance rates, by drawing the line between those inside of certified levees, and those outside of the certified levees – with prohibitively high costs for those outside of the system likely. South Lafourche Levee District's levees are not certified and are currently in FEMA's Levee Analysis and Mapping Procedure (LAMP) process. The landward side flood risk is determined through the new levee analysis procedures. Once determined, the procedures are used to analyze the flood risk in the vicinity of the non-accredited levees and the results will be identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) with the appropriate flood Zone designations.

This is critical because these levees protect key communities such as Galliano and Golden Meadow that are important to the identity and economy of the Parish as a whole. Certification of these levees by US Army Corps of Engineers will enable the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to include these levees in evaluating levels of protection for each community and setting insurance rates.

### DIVERSIONS

Planned diversions include the Davis Pond Fresh Water Diversion and the Mid-Barataria, Lower-Barataria, and Upper Breton Sediment and the Mississippi River Diversions. If all of these diversions were built they would provide a total

capacity of over 500,000 cfs, which is roughly equal to the average flow rate of the Mississippi. These diversions would also freshen the marshes in between the river and the Gulf, and reorient salt water and brackish water estuaries and their boundaries. Diversions may create changes in habitats and environmental conditions, including the possibility of redirected pollution to sensitive oyster nursery grounds. These diversions could affect wetland-based economies and the resiliency of the coast.

### Development Principles

New development in Lafourche must take place on high ground and with water integrated into the landscape. Paradoxically, water within the levees is necessary to keep the Parish dry in the long term. This is because improved water management is critical to the soil health and stability that can allow Lafourche to maintain the precious elevation it still possesses.

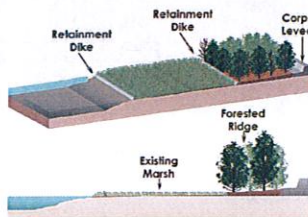
Development principles to achieve projects that reflect the *ALA's 10 measures of sustainable design* (opposite page) include:

- Coordinating new development with water management infrastructure by including stakeholder involvement, raising resident awareness and strategically investing in infrastructure that guides desired growth.
- Building higher and on higher ground.

# Potential Tools for Implementing the Plan

## Wetland Preservation

Wetlands provide multiple benefits to coastal communities, especially those at the farthest reaches of the coast where wetlands may be one of the few available lines of defense against severe storms. They also work to minimize land loss and soil erosion. Wetland building/rebuilding can be undertaken either as a public or private program and implemented at a variety of scales and levels.



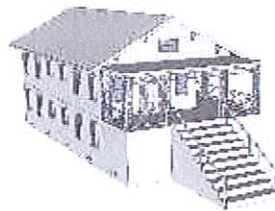
Forested ridge improvements result in the reduction of the wave action on top of tidal surge to a level below levee height.



Floating islands are man-made islands designed to restore growth and vegetation to shoreline.

## Elevated Housing

One way to reduce risk of flooding to an existing house is to elevate habitable areas of the house above the 1% (100 year) flood level, or Base Flood Elevation (BFE). The BFE is the regulatory requirement for the elevation or flood proofing of structures. It is the computed elevation to which floodwater is anticipated to rise during the base flood. There are several ways to elevate an existing house, but regardless of the technique used, the home's foundation must be able to handle significant hydrostatic pressure, hydrodynamic pressure and debris impact. Homeowners should aim to raise the lowest occupied floor level at least one foot above the BFE of their property to reduce flood risk and to decrease the flood insurance rate.



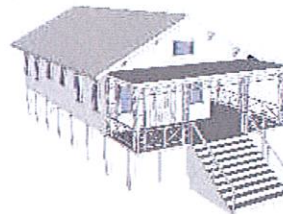
Extend the walls of the house to raise the first floor and build a "false" floor.



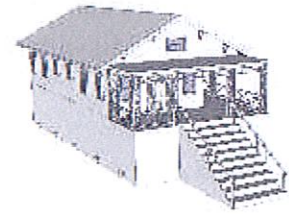
Mangroves are a habitat and nursery ground for a wide variety of marine organisms as well as storm buffers that reduce wind and wave action.

## Stormwater Management

Stormwater best management practices are used to intercept, retain and filter local runoff and storm water that originates on the site. Resilient storm water capture systems include, but are not limited to rain gardens, rain groves, circular depressions, planted storm water buffers, infiltration trenches, sand filters, bio-swales, porous paving, above ground cisterns, underground storm water chambers, preserved wetlands, tree protection areas, habitat protection areas, riparian buffers, constructed wetlands, parking lot detentions and vegetated ditches.



Convert existing lower floor(s) of the house to non-habitable space and living above.



Lift the entire house, with the floor slab attached, and build a new foundation to elevate the house.



Zuider Park in Rotterdam is designed to act as a stormwater detention area for the surrounding neighborhoods.



Pervious paving allows water to infiltrate on a site level. Because different areas have different soil composition, design needs to be site specific.



Bioswales capture stormwater runoff, helping it to absorb into the ground and clean the water.



- Create more space for water at low points by adopting distinct policies for inside the levees and outside the levees and providing larger basins and outfall canals to control water levels.
- Increase investments to allow for management of water resources.
- Plan the ground before designing buildings to ensure that the long-term stability of soils and water flows provide a stable underlying structure that can be adapted to desired development types, rather than applying conventional drainage and site planning strategies. An example is to reduce the distance between storm drains and canals or detention/retention basins to allow for higher water levels, which can limit subsidence – this means that it makes sense to build buildings around lakes and waterways, not only for aesthetic purposes, but to provide long-term risk reduction through improved management of groundwater.

### Lafourche Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan

Lafourche is vulnerable to a number of types of natural hazards. Of all the potential hazards, flooding is the most prevalent and the most frequent in the Parish. Flooding in the Parish is separated into four sub-categories: riverine, backwater, storm water, and storm surge. By identifying separate categories, the Parish is able to identify specific portions of the Parish prone to each type of flooding or hazard event. This approach defines both the varying causes of flooding hazards and determines vulnerability. Additional details, hazard profiles, vulnerability and risk assessments are in the Lafourche Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The Lafourche Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan contains hundreds of mitigation projects such as drainage improvements, wind retrofitting, infrastructure hardening, and safe rooms. Projects were also put into pre-application formats

during the 2010 planning process and those pre-applications contain information ready to be put into a HMGP grant application as soon as funding becomes available.

### Hazard Mitigation Project Types

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds may be used to fund projects that will reduce or eliminate losses from future disasters. Projects must provide a long-term solution to a problem resulting from hazards (e.g. the elevation of a home to reduce the risk of flood damages instead of pumps and sandbags to fight the flood). HMGP encourages a pre-disaster approach to project funding. In addition, a project's potential savings must be more than the cost of implementing the project. Funds may be used to protect either public or private property or to purchase property that has been subjected to, or is in danger of, repetitive damage. Examples of projects include:

- Acquisition of real property for willing sellers and demolition or relocation of buildings to convert the property to open space use
- Retrofitting structures and facilities to minimize damages from high winds, earthquake, flood, wildfire, or other natural hazards
- Elevation of flood prone structures
- Development and initial implementation of vegetative management programs
- Minor flood control projects that do not duplicate the flood prevention activities of other federal agencies
- Localized flood control projects, such as certain ring levees and floodwall systems that are designed specifically to protect critical facilities
- Post-disaster building code-related activities that support building code officials during the reconstruction process

HMGP funds are typically available following federally declared disasters, however other types of mitigation funds are available annually. The **Hazard Mitigation Plan** identifies a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects to reduce and/or prevent future damage. The goals, strategies, and action items below include items from the Hazard Mitigation Plan that are eligible under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and those of the highest local priority.

### **FEMA Community Rating System**

FEMA's community rating system (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes community efforts beyond those minimum standards required by the National Flood Insurance Program. CRS operates in a manner similar to the private insurance industry's programs that **grade communities on the effectiveness of their fire suppression and building code enforcement.**

CRS currently provides discounts on flood insurance premiums from 5% to 45% for communities that take steps to reduce flood damage. Communities can score points for a wide array of measures, including enhanced mapping and regulatory standards, access to public information, **flood damage reduction and flood preparedness.** Lafourche Parish is currently working towards reenrolling in the CRS program.

### **DFIRM Appeal**

Lafourche Parish has been in the Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) Appeal process since they were issued by FEMA in 2009. Many base **flood elevations throughout the southern end of the Parish increased by 5 to 11 feet on the preliminary DFIRMs compared to the effective FIRM maps the parish was utilizing for floodplain management purposes.** The DFIRM appeal was prepared and submitted in September of 2009 and resulted in

FEMA re-evaluating their process for mapping coastal, non-accredited levees.

In summer 2013, Lafourche Parish joined a FEMA pilot program called Levee Analysis and Mapping Procedures (LAMP). Communities participating in the program will be granted a review of their non-federal levee systems. The goal of the program **is to establish new rules for determining flood risk in areas with non-federal levee systems.** The hope for many parish residents is that the FEMA review will result in approval of the local levees. If the local levees are shown to be sufficient, FEMA may **revise the flood insurance maps which determine insurance premiums.**

Five parishes that rely on their locally built levees **for flood protection will participate in a FEMA pilot program aimed at setting new rules for determining risk in areas with non-federal systems.** The Federal Emergency Management Agency does not presently recognize any protection offered by non-federal levees.

### **Best Practices Manual for Development in Coastal Louisiana**

The *Best Practices Manual for Development in Coastal Louisiana*, explains and illustrates the latest available international, national and local best practices in coastal development and recommends relevant strategies at the community scale as well as site and building scale to assist communities in their efforts to preserve their way of life. The *Manual* provides policy guidance to help protect natural resources and hazards inherent to living in coastal Louisiana while developing a sustainable economy. Practices outlined in the *Manual* that would inform development policy are included in the following policy recommendations.

**RESILIENCY AND HAZARD MITIGATION VISION**

A resilient Lafourche will be a Parish where:

- Structural and non-structural protection measures improve every community's level of flood protection.
- Economic centers are resilient and hardened to potential floods and storms, and bounce back quickly.
- Hydrologic and wetlands restoration provide storm buffering capacity, simultaneously generating new, quality habitats for wildlife, and increasing the local populations' access to nature and recreational opportunities, while also building upon a growing ecotourism sector.

## Policy Recommendations

**Goal 1: Establish areas where site level development should occur that will enhance long-term resiliency and align with the Vision map.**

**Strategy 1.1:**

*Build higher and/or build on high ground.*

**Actions**

- 1.1.1 Create incentives to encourage infill and redevelopment so as not to increase the footprint of developed areas and to create more drainage and flood protection. Incentives can include a selection of methods such as a streamlined approval process for permitting, reduced permitting costs, infrastructure assistance, and other economic development mechanisms.
- 1.1.2 In areas of new development establish and enforce standards that require development to be built on higher and more stable soils adjacent to the bayou and its distributaries.
- 1.1.3 Follow historic settlement patterns and building types with land uses organized by elevation and hydrology from high ground to low ground.

**Strategy 1.2:**

*Coordinate new development with water management infrastructure.*

**Actions**

- 1.2.1 Develop a community outreach and engagement plan to involve multiple stakeholders and partners in the design, protection and performance of infrastructure.
- 1.2.2 Create a public awareness program for residents to help them identify the functions of their infrastructure which will allow for more informed decision-making by the community as a whole. Emphasize the important role of water and sediments in the Parish's history and in its future.
- 1.2.3 Plan investments in existing and future infrastructure so it can be used as the basis for other kinds of investment and economic development, resulting in public dollars leveraging private investment and growth for the Parish.

**Strategy 1.3:**

*Create more space for water at low points.*

### Actions

- 1.3.1 Identify areas that can serve as large basins and allow for wider outfall canals within the levees. This will increase storage capacity and allow for better control of water levels.
- 1.3.2 Develop outfall areas as a new kind of recreational zone.
  - Plan waterways and water bodies as recreational amenities.
  - Introduce associated wetlands in long-term phasing in order to clean water and to provide additional habitat and amenities on protected side of levees.
- 1.3.3 Locate aquatic facilities and other related development on elevated structures in the recreational zone, just inside of the levee.
- 1.3.4 Manage water resources through investment in waterways and water bodies to create a system of sustainable drainage infrastructure.
- 1.3.5 Create private economic opportunities through infrastructure investments.

### Strategy 1.4:

*Plan the ground before designing buildings.*

### Actions

- 1.4.1 Create prototype building plans in which the long-term stability of soils and water flows provides the underlying structure that is then adapted to desired housing types.
- 1.4.2 Reduce the distance between storm drains and canals or detention/retention basins allowing for higher water levels, which can limit subsidence.
- 1.4.3 Build buildings around lakes and waterways, not only for aesthetic purposes, but to provide long-term risk reduction through improved management of groundwater.

### Strategy 1.5:

*Promote and permit commercial and industrial development, including public and critical facilities in strict accordance with flood plain management, and other applicable state and federal regulations.*

### Actions

- 1.5.1 Establish and consolidate maps identifying hazard areas.
- 1.5.2 Guide future development away from hazard areas while maintaining other parish goals such as economic development and improving the quality of life.
- 1.5.3 Enforce the International Building Code requirements for all new construction to strengthen buildings against high wind damage.
- 1.5.4 Provide safe locations for files, records, and computer equipment.

### Strategy 1.6:

*Promote preservation and/or conservation of flood prone areas for Parish parks, recreation areas, and general flood plain management.*

### Actions

- 1.6.1 Participate in existing programs at the state and federal levels oriented to environmental enhancement and land conservation.
- 1.6.2 Expand and provide programs including land banking and preservation, areas. Locate priority bayou-side, outside levees, farming, nature trails, birding, fishing, areas.

## Goal 2: Improve resiliency to floods and other natural disasters by utilizing best practices for coastal development.

### Strategy 2.1:

*Adopt a multiple line of defense strategy.*

**Actions**

- 2.1.1 Develop and preserve natural lines of defense including:
- Land building
  - marsh creation
  - sediment diversion
  - barrier island restoration
  - Shoreline protection
- 2.1.2 Harden infrastructure including improving and adding where necessary
- Levees
  - Pumps

**Strategy 2.2:**

*Use site-specific solutions to improve resiliency.*

**Actions**

- 2.2.1 Cluster land uses on naturally high areas to reduce the area vulnerable to flooding and storm surge.
- 2.2.2 Adopt the practice of elevating buildings beyond minimum required elevations to reduce the likelihood of flooding.

**Strategy 2.3:**

*Restore the region's natural hydrologic function, where possible.*

**Actions**

- 2.3.1 Encourage plans and parking lot designs which integrate stormwater infiltration.

**Strategy 2.4:**

*Preserve and rehab wetlands and sensitive areas along bayous and other waterways.*

**Strategy 2.5:**

*Coordinate with the CPRA and other state agencies on implementation of the State's Coastal Master Plan and adopt non-structural measures to support wise development in the Parish's coastal zone.*

**Actions**

- 2.5.1 Continue to emphasize coordination between the Parish and state agencies working on non-structural issues in Louisiana.
- 2.5.2 Consider increasing the Parish's capacity and amending regulatory requirements, as appropriate, to ensure that goals are met in local land use planning, building codes, flood damage prevention ordinances, and risk reduction project funding.
- 2.5.3 Enact ordinances that require appropriate risk reduction standards.
- 2.5.4 Identify state funding and local financing opportunities to address identified needs and support implementation of resiliency programs.
- 2.5.5 Provide training programs on the state and parish resiliency programs and inform the public about the non-structural options available to them.
- 2.5.6 Inform the public about the risk of living in a flood hazard area.
- 2.5.7 Adopt resiliency development practices outlined in the Coastal Best Practices Manual, including:
- Assess infrastructure
  - Protect roads and street networks
  - Protect electrical networks
  - Elevate critical infrastructure
  - Protect water and sewerage infrastructure
  - Use sustainable water capture systems
  - Conserve and restore wetlands
  - Build low earthen barriers
  - Preserve community character
  - Elevate multiple buildings – elevate living space above BFE

- Prepare properties before flood
- Utilize innovative and adaptive buildings
- Strategic site development
- Use native plants for protection

- 2.5.8 Adopt risk-reducing standards as outlined in the Louisiana Coastal Land Use Toolkit to increase resiliency of development, including:
- Flood damage reduction standards
  - Stormwater management standards
  - Parking and site access standards
  - Borrow pits standards
  - Natural resource protection standards

### **Goal 3: Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce damages from future hazards.**

#### **Strategy 3.1:**

*Address repetitive flood damage in the Parish by mitigating repetitive losses.*

#### **Actions**

- 3.1.1 Elevate, acquire, or reconstruct all repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss structures in the Parish.
- 3.1.2 Develop a decision matrix that deals with (severe) repetitive loss properties in the Parish.

#### **Strategy 3.2:**

*Improve existing drainage infrastructure to protect current structures and future construction from localized flood events.*

#### **Actions**

- 3.2.1 Widen drainage ditches and upgrade culverts to protect current structures and future construction from flood events.
- 3.2.2 Develop new green infrastructure that integrates into existing drainage systems for detaining and retaining stormwater.
- 3.2.3 Upgrade pump station capacity sizes and diversified so as to allow maintenance of water levels necessary to mitigate subsidence.
- 3.2.4 Ensure pump stations have adequate trash racks to ensure operation during a flood event.

#### **Strategy 3.3:**

*Create new infrastructure or elevate or bury existing infrastructure to protect current structures and future construction from flood damage.*

#### **Actions**

- 3.3.1 Provide additional pump station protection inside levee systems.
- 3.3.2 Install generators at all critical facilities.
- 3.3.3 Elevate roads with a flood history where feasible.
- 3.3.4 Elevate levee and floodwall heights to further protect current structures and future construction from storm surge.
- 3.3.5 Where feasible, bury power lines to improve chances of maintaining power during storm events.

#### **Strategy 3.4:**

*Protect parish and municipal infrastructure from wind events.*

#### **Actions**

- 3.4.1 Construct safe rooms.
- 3.4.2 Wind harden critical facilities.
- 3.4.3 Wind retrofit critical facilities, public buildings, or private buildings using window

film, screen, or shutters.

**Strategy 3.5:**

*Team with state and federal agencies to reduce the effects of land subsidence.*

**Actions**

- 3.5.1 Pursue coastal protection projects to reduce land subsidence in coastal areas.
- 3.5.2 Ensure accurate survey points are located throughout the parish to monitor continued subsidence.
- 3.5.3 Monitor agricultural activities and encourage farming practices that reduce soil compaction and limit acceleration of subsidence and identify farm land that is beneficial for coastal protection, in addition to farming.
- 3.5.4 Manage groundwater levels in developed areas to limit soil compaction and oxidation.

**Goal 4: Enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness.**

**Strategy 4.1:**

*Provide public education for all hazards.*

**Actions**

- 4.1.1 Continue to correspond closely with the media concerning hazard mitigation measures and plans.
- 4.1.2 Continue to provide educational brochures to libraries, schools and other public facilities including mitigation measures for all hazards including hurricanes, tornados, coastal/tropical storms, levee failure, coastal erosion, land subsidence, and saltwater intrusion.
- 4.1.3 Implement an all-hazard warning system to ensure proper citizen notification of

hurricanes, tornados, coastal/tropical storms, levee failure, coastal erosion, land subsidence, and saltwater intrusion.

**Goal 5: Continue work to lower insurance premiums.**

**Strategy 5.1:**

*Work with other state and Parish leaders to mitigate recent insurance legislation so that property owners can afford to insure homes and businesses.*

**Actions**

- 5.1.1 Continue to monitor and adapt to FEMA's Levee Analysis and Mapping Procedures (LAMP) to ensure all levees, regardless of certification, are considered when evaluating the Parish's risk.

**Strategy 5.2:**

*Work to lower insurance premiums through participation in the FEMA Community Rating System (CRS).*

**Actions**

- 5.2.1 Adopt and enforce development standards aimed to ensure successful enrollment in CRS.
- 5.2.1 Add new regulations reducing development density in flood plains.
- 5.2.3 Ensure that each political subdivision joins the CRS.
- 5.2.4 Encourage all jurisdictions continue to participate in the NFIP – the Parish, Thibodaux, Lockport, and Golden Meadow.
- 5.2.5 Establish a public outreach campaign to ensure all homeowners in floodplains are aware of the various types of coverage options under the NFIP.
- 5.2.6 Establish homeowner education program on flood mitigation measures.

*Consultation with the State of Alaska on Relocation/Resettlement Activities*

The following letters demonstrate Louisiana's and Alaska's reciprocal commitment to a strategic alliance regarding relocation and resettlement activities, as demonstrated in Exhibit G:



THE STATE  
of **ALASKA**  
GOVERNOR BILL WALKER

**Department of Military and  
Veterans Affairs**

Division of Homeland Security  
and Emergency Management

P.O. Box 5750  
JBER, AK 99505-0750  
Main: 907.428.7000  
Fax: 907.428.7009  
[www.ready.alaska.gov](http://www.ready.alaska.gov)

October 26, 2015

Patrick W. Forbes, P.E.  
Executive Director  
Office of Community Development  
P.O. Box 94095  
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

RE: Agreement of Understanding Pertaining to Relocation and Resettlement Activities

Dear Mr. Forbes:

Through the State of Alaska's participation in the National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC), I have been made aware of Louisiana's and Alaska's shared coastal vulnerability and unique conditions by which indigenous populations may be appropriate candidates for voluntary relocation and resettlement activities both now and as we anticipate further coastal degradation in the future. As you know, we have each partnered with such a vulnerable coastal community through our respective NDRC application efforts and will propose relocation activities within our two applications.

Regardless of the competition's outcome, we recognize our shared condition; we further recognize our mutual interest in developing scalable and replicable models by which we facilitate organized communal retreats from our coastlines in cases where geographies have become untenable for habitation and local populations residing in such geographies have made the hard choice to abandon their current settlements. In light of such mutual interest, I have directed my staff to work with you and whomever you may designate to explore all opportunities by which we may share information and develop best practices in relocation activities.

To commence this effort, we commit to the following:

- Upon submission of our states' respective NDRC applications, we will facilitate an exchange of all pertinent information and materials developed in conjunction with our respective relocation/resettlement proposals.
- Between the October 27 NDRC application submission date and anticipated award announcements by the end of January 2016, we will initiate a conference call to kick off and discuss the parameters of our states' ongoing collaboration. Additionally, we will discuss and critique the proposals submitted in conjunction with the NDRC.
- In each subsequent quarter following NDRC award announcements, we will hold at a minimum one conference call to monitor progress, exchange ideas, and troubleshoot potential issues as they arise.



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- To ensure open access to information, we will collaborate to develop some kind of file sharing or other online mechanism to exchange information.
- Should each states' activities move forward, we will explore opportunities to facilitate in-person fact-finding exchanges in both Louisiana and Alaska. Additionally, we will explore opportunities to meet in mutually agreeable locations as conferences and other occasions arise during which we may facilitate an exchange of information and ideas.

Please contact me with any questions or issues. Moving forward, please contact Ann Gravier, State Hazard Mitigation Officer, at 907-428-7045 or by email at [ann.gravier@alaska.gov](mailto:ann.gravier@alaska.gov) to coordinate future communications between our two states.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Michael F. O'Hare".

Michael F. O'Hare  
Director